Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

August 6, 1956

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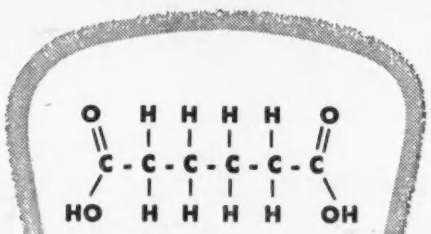

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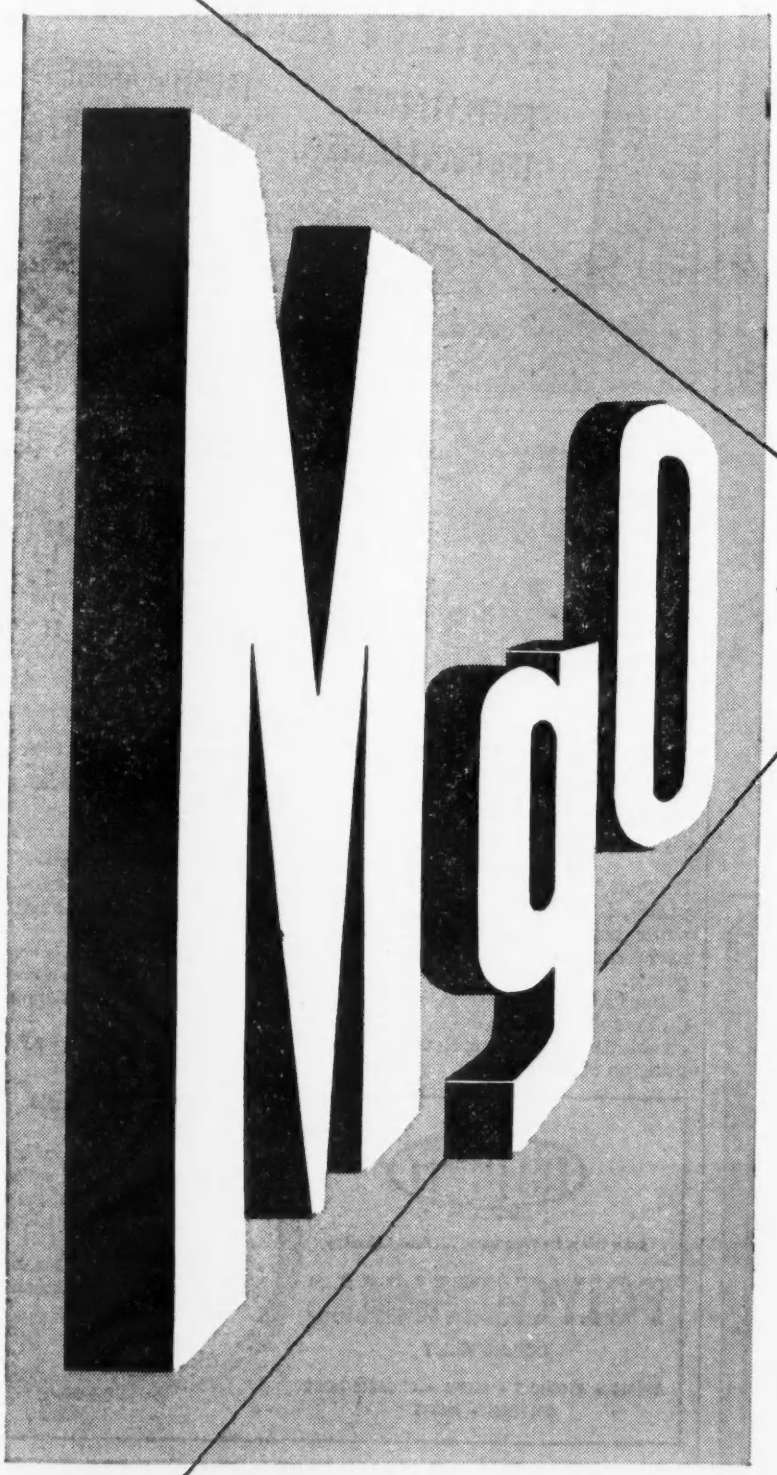

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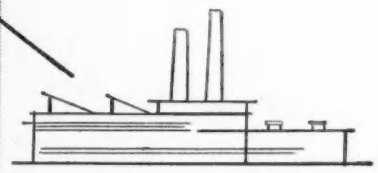

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 170 No. 6 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. August 6, 1956

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Oil Import Cutback Slated

A cutback of about 50,000 barrels daily in petroleum imports planned for the third quarter of this year has been scheduled by the importers, officials of the Office Defense Mobilization stated last week. This is only slightly more than half the 90,000 barrels a day reduction in imports requested a month ago by ODM director Arthur Fleming.

All of the companies have not yet responded to the director's request and officials hoped that when these reports are in a much higher cutback will be effected. Meanwhile, plans are going ahead for a hearing on the whole oil import problem sometime in October. It will review the need for mandatory action by the government under the security clause of the trade agreements law to curb imports.

A conference between the independent producers and ODM officials on the import problem last week-end was followed up last week by a round-robin petition of thirty-one senators from the oil producing states asking Mr. Fleming for assurances that he will restrict imports to the 1954 ratio of imports to domestic production.

Mr. Fleming stated recently that the 1954 ratio plan is to be re-examined by ODM, which the senators took to mean that there will be a further delay in cutting back imports. They said that no evidence has been made available that oil imports have been, or are being, restricted within the limits determined to be necessary for national defense.

At the meeting of the independents with ODM officials, Robert L. Wood, president of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, announced that a formal petition requesting presidential action will be filed.

The petition will urge Mr. Fleming (1) to recognize the failure of efforts to limit imports through voluntary action by importing companies, and (2) to recommend immediately to the President that he take formal action under section 7 (defense amendment) of the trade agreements act to limit imports to the 1954 relationship.

MCA Will Spend $1 Million Over Five Years to Drum Up Interest in Science Education

A nationwide education program aimed at encouraging more of America's youth to follow a career in science was announced today by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. According to John E. Hull, MCA president, the program for a five-year period will cost an estimated $1,000,000 and will include work at elementary, high school and college levels. Commenting on the reasons for the new program, Gen. Hull said:

"In June we published the results of a study which shows that the United States will be short 457,000 scientists and engineers by 1965. The chemical industry alone will be short 93,000 scientists and engineers.

Threat to Technological Growth

"Unless efforts are taken to reduce this shortage, our economic and technological growth will slow down. We are undertaking our new science education program with the fervent hope that it will help to alleviate the shortage."

The MCA science education program has three stated objectives:

- To inspire qualified students to follow science as a career.
- To assist educators through the development of science-teaching aids and "curriculum enrichment" materials.
- To aid and encourage science teachers and education administrators toward the goal of increasing their numbers, their effectiveness, and their prestige.

During 1956-1957, emphasis will be placed on work with junior high schools. Pilot tests have been conducted in fifty school systems. Printed materials for both students and teachers plus visual aids, such as charts, will be offered science classes of 3,600 separate junior high schools during the year.

Simultaneously, a pilot program will be conducted at the senior high school level using a demonstration manual, teaching chart, and film strip. On completion of the study the program will be offered to the 11,700 high schools in the United States now teaching chemistry. This will cover an estimated 400,000 students.

During 1957-1958, first contact will be made with students in the sixth grade of elementary school via a series of visual

—Continued on page 74

VICTOR SALES MANAGER: Donald L. Johnson, elevated from assistant sales manager to sales manager by Victor Chemical Works, Chicago.

Gasoline Price Drop Foreseen Through New Tax Allowance Plan

Costs to wholesalers of gasoline produced from oil shale can be reduced nearly one cent per gallon by application of the percentage-depletion tax allowance to the oil shale industry, the Bureau of Mines stated last week in its final report detailing its research work on synthetic liquid fuels which was discontinued last year as a special project by the Department of the Interior. At the present time, the oil shale industry has available to it only the cost-depletion or discovery-depletion methods of determining allowances for tax purposes.

Range of Tax Allowances

Only certain specified industries, at specified percentages, are allowed to use percentage-depletion. These allowances range for the most part from 5 to 15 percent, except in the case of petroleum production, which gets an allowance of 27½ percent.

The bureau made no point of stressing this manner of bringing down the cost of oil shale-gasoline to a closer competitive level with petroleum-gasoline, stating simply that it had completed a study of the effects of a depletion allowance on

—Continued on page 74

DOMESTIC SALES MANAGER: Ray C. Smith, promoted from market development manager to manager of domestic sales by Sinclair Chemicals, Inc., New York.

Chemical Industry Looks Toward Geneva Meetings

Concern of the chemical industry with problems surrounding the transportation and handling of its products will be directed toward Geneva, Switzerland, where two important meetings are scheduled for this month.

The first is the meeting of the International Labor Organization set for August 13 through 24, when it will implement and finalize resolutions adopted by the ILO chemical industry committees since 1950 in the field of classifying and labeling dangerous substances.

The second is a meeting of UN experts on transportation from August 16 through September 12 to consider a single system of classifying and labeling dangerous products to be used in international trade.

Maurice Crass, jr., secretary of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, is the accredited delegate to the ILO meeting. He will be accompanied by C. H. Mayhood, transportation and packaging

—Continued on page 79

Interhandel Set Back In GAF Control Case

Interhandel efforts to regain control of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, from the government encountered a series of setbacks in the Federal District and Appeals courts in Washington, D.C., last week. But at the week's end, the Swiss holding company still had appeals pending from the adverse rulings and was prepared to carry its case to the highest court if necessary.

The latest series of legal maneuvers began over a week ago when federal Judge Bolitha Laws, in the district court of the District of Columbia refused to extend the time within which Interhandel was to file certain books and records relating to its claim of ownership of the chemical firm,

—Continued on page 79

Union Bag Buys American Creosoting

Alexander Calder, chairman of Union Bag-Camp Paper Corporation, New York, and A. L. Kuehn, president of American Creosoting Company, Louisville, Ky., have jointly announced that Union Bag has bought substantially all of the assets and business of American Creosoting.

These assets include approximately 38,000 acres of Georgia timberland near Union Bag's Savannah pulp and paper mill.

American Creosoting is a leader in the preservative treatment of railroad ties, telegraph poles and other wood products. It is planned to continue the business under the name of American Creosoting Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Union Bag-Camp Paper Corporation.

T. T. Dunn, executive vice-president of Union Bag, has been elected president of American Creosoting. Harold C. Lucas becomes executive vice-president and chief operating officer of the subsidiary.

Brazilian Montan Offered

Teixel Trading Corporation, New York, is representing a new manufacturer of montan wax in Brazil. The Brazilian factory is said by Teixel to be producing at the rate of twenty-five tons per month with a capacity of 100 tons per month.

Formaldehyde Rights Granted to Borden

Borden Company's chemical division has been granted exclusive rights to the Karl Fischer formaldehyde process, according to an announcement by Augustine R. Marusi, division president, who termed the move "an important one that will add momentum to Borden's fast-moving expansion in the formaldehyde field."

Under the terms of the contract with Fischer's West German engineering firm, Borden may also license other producers, some of whom had been negotiating for United States rights. Borden first con-

—Continued on page 74

Elemental Phosphorus Unit Slated by Victor Chemical

Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, has approved plans for construction of a 35,000 kilowatt electric furnace for the production of elemental phosphorus at the company's Mount Pleasant, Tenn., plant.

Construction of the furnace will begin immediately, and the company expects the new furnace to begin operation in the last half of 1957.

Medicinals Production and Sales Skyrocketed Last Year

Total production of medicinals last year was 79 million pounds, an increase of some 13 million pounds over the output reported for 1954, according to the Tariff Commission.

Medicinal sales in 1955 totaled 69 million pounds, valued at $465 million, compared with sales of 53 million pounds, valued at $426 million, in 1954.

Total production of antibiotics for medicinal purposes in 1955 was 1.6 million pounds—265,000 pounds less than the output reported for 1954. Sales in 1955 totaled 1.4 million pounds, valued at $242 million, compared with 1.3 million pounds, valued at $240 million, in 1954.

Production in 1955 of penicillin salts amounted to 344 trillion International units, compared with 477 trillion International units produced in 1954. Production of dihydrostreptomycin and streptomycin in 1955 was 369,000 pounds and 154,000 pounds, respectively.

The combined output of other medicinal antibiotics, such as chlortetracycline, chloramphenicol and oxytetracycline totaled 579,000 pounds in 1955. Sales in 1955 of these products amounted to 480,000 pounds, valued at $172 million.

In 1955, production of antibiotics (non-medicinal) for animal feed supplements totaled 520,000 pounds. Sales were 553,000 pounds, valued at $26 million.

The output in 1955 of barbituric acid derivatives was 864,000 pounds, compared with 798,000 pounds in 1954. Production in 1955 of acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) amounted to 15.1 million pounds, compared with the output of 13.9 million pounds in 1954.

The output of sulfa drugs in 1955 was 2.8 million pounds less than the 4.2 million pounds reported for 1954. The output of all vitamins combined (cyclic, alicyclic and heterocyclic and acyclic) in 1955 was 6.1 million pounds. Sales totaled 5.1 million pounds, valued at $82.8 million.

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Polio Vaccine Supply Increase Allows HEW to Stop Allocations

The greatly improved supply situation last week made possible the termination of federal allocation of poliomyelitis vaccine on a state-by-state basis. The action was taken August 1 by Secretary Marion B. Folsom of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare on recommendations of Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service to allow more vaccine to be available to areas where the demand is greatest.

OPERATIONS DIRECTOR: Thomas Skeuse, named director of operations for Dixon Chemical & Research, Inc., Newark, N. J.

Dr. Scheele reported that demand for the vaccine is now much stronger in some areas of the country than in others, and that the vaccine is also now in more plentiful supply. During July, for instance, eighteen states turned back vaccine previously allotted them and seven of these states waived their right to allotments available to them on July 24.

Need for Normal Distribution

Under these conditions, Dr. Scheele said, the needs of the areas where demand is greatest can best be met—and the vaccination program facilitated—through normal distribution channels, rather than through the federal system of allocation to the states.

The action was taken after consultation with the members of the National Advisory Committee on Poliomyelitis Vaccine, which was established last year to advise the department on distributon aspects of the poliomyelitis vaccination program.

Dr. Scheele said that although the Public Health Service will no longer allocate the vaccine, it will continue several functions which aid the effective distribution of the vaccine. Whenever a new supply of vaccine is approved and released by PHS, it will continue to notify the states of the amount of the supply and the manufacturer.

It will also continue to receive reports from the manufacturers of the geographical distribution of their sales, and will advise manufacturers if an imbalance of supply and demand occurs in any area.

Dr. Scheele said he was urging continuation of these functions "because we know there is still some distance to go before all children under 20 and expectant

—*Continued on page 78*

Uranium Companies In Ore Mining Pact

J. Carlton Ward, jr., president of Vitro Corporation of America, New York, and Eugene H. Sanders, president of Four Corners Uranium Corporation, Denver, Col., have announced that the two corporations have concluded a long term agreement covering the field of uranium ore mining and processing.

Principal part of the agreement is a contract whereby Four Corners, one of the major independent producers of uranium ore, will ship uranium ores from its mines near Green River, Utah, to the Salt Lake City mill of Vitro Uranium Company.

The contract provides that Four Corners will start by furnishing a minimum of 3,000 tons of ore per month and may increase to a maximum of 12,000 tons. The value of the ore concerned, until the expiration date of the Atomic Energy Commission purchase contracts on March 31, 1962, will amount to $5.1 million at the minimum and more than $20 million at the maximum.

The agreement, which extends as long as Vitro operates the Utah mill, and Four Corners has minable ore bodies, is expected to be of great importance in the operations of the two companies, accord-

—*Continued on page 78*

Fluorcarbon Price Drop Is Announced by Kellogg

Reductions have been announced by M. W. Kellogg Company, New York, a subsidiary of Pullman, Inc., lowering "KEL-F" fluorocarbon plastic resins as much as $2.50 per pound.

With the reductions in effect, prices are based on quantities of from one pound to 99 pounds, 100 to 1,999 pounds, 2,000 to 19,999 pounds and 20,000 pounds and over. Prices per pound for standard low density grades are:—Grade 270 and 300, $6; grade 500, $6.50; grade 300-P25 (plasticized), $7 for quantities of 20,000 pounds and over. For smaller quantities prices are slightly higher per pound. A comparably reduced price schedule for higher density "KEL-F" molding powders has also been established.

The Week's Price Changes

Ammonium Nitrate, Nonyl and Octyl Phenol, Pepper Higher. Soybean Meal, Egg Albumin and Yolk, Tung Oil Lower.

Prices Advanced

Ammonium nitrate, $1 per ton (p. 51).
Caraway seed, Dutch, 1½c. per lb. (p. 62).
Imp., Canadian, $1 per ton.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 4c. per lb. (p. 62).
Dyes, C.I. No. 1078, alizarine cyanine green base Z, $1.63 per lb. (p. 52).
Fishmeal, $5 per ton (p. 51).
Fishscrap, $5 per ton (p. 51).
Ginger, Jamaica No. 2, 18c. per lb. (p. 62).
No. 3, 17c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, 5c. per lb. (p. 62).
Mustard seed, English yellow, ½c. per lb. (p. 62).
Nonylphenol, ½c. per lb. (p. 52).
Octylphenol, ½c. per lb. (p. 52).
Oil, nutmeg, East Indian, $2.15 per lb. (p. 62).
West Indian, $2.15 per lb.
Pepper, black, 2c. per lb. (p. 62).
Phosphate rock, 68-66% b.p.l., 13c. per ton (p. 51).
70-68% b.p.l., 13c. per ton.
72-70% b.p.l., 12c. per ton
75-74% b.p.l., 12c. per ton
78-76% b.p.l., 12c. per ton
Poppy seed, Argentine, 2c. per lb. (p. 62).
Dutch, 2c. per lb.
Iranian, 1½c. per lb.
Polish, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Dyes, C.I. No. 304, neutral black, 2 B conc., 22c. per lb. (p. 52).
Egg albumin, flake, 2c. per lb. (p. 73).
yolk, 1c. per lb.
Lard, ½c. per lb. (p. 70).
Oil, cottonseed, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 70).
refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Palm, ½c. per lb. (p. 70).
Soybean, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 70).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, ½c. per lb. (p. 62).
Soybean meal, $3 per ton.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

Aug. 3, 1956	July 27, 1956	Aug. 5, 1955
109.01	108.99	106.81

Antifreeze Solutions Use Tallied

About 110 million gallons of antifreeze solutions were sold last year to protect America's sixty million automobiles, trucks and buses from winter freeze-up, the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association reports. Nearly three-quarters of the total, or 79 million gallons, was in the higher-priced permanent, or ethylene glycol, type products, while the remaining 31 million gallons were of the methanol type. Although not checked specifically in the CSMA survey, the retail value of the 1955 sales was estimated at at least $280 million.

The survey, first to be conducted in the antifreeze field by CSMA, also indicated a definite consumer preference for sealed packages of antifreeze preparations, as opposed to purchases of the required amounts from bulk containers.

Breakdown of Glycol Sales

In the case of ethylene glycol type antifreezes, nationally-advertised brands of which sold at about $3.25 per gallon, 18 percent of the sales were in sealed quart cans, 80 percent in gallon cans, and only 2 percent in fifty-four gallon drums.

For packaged methanol types, sales in quart cans accounted for 20 percent of the 31 million gallon total, while 46 percent reached the consumer in sealed gallon containers, and 34 percent was sold in drums.

Rohm & Haas Cuts Enzymes, Raises Crushproofing Paste

Rohm & Haas last week announced reductions on all grades of its pectic enzymes for clarifying fruit juices and wines. The price cuts, retroactive to July 16, were 1½ cents a pound for "Pectinols" A, M and O; 50 cents a pound for "Pectinols" 10M and 100D, and 25 cents a pound for "Pectinol" R-10.

Meanwhile, "Rhonite 610," monomeric urea formaldehyde paste used as a crushproofing and stabilizing agent for cotton and rayon, was increased one cent a pound, effective August 1.

ASS'T SALES MANAGER: Maurice McCormack, appointed assistant sales manager of Schenley Laboratories, Inc., New York.

V-C Picks Temporary Head

William C. Franklin, bottling company executive from Baltimore, Md., has been designated acting president of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va., and the new board of directors, which came into power after a recent proxy fight, has decided to hold its first meeting August 17.

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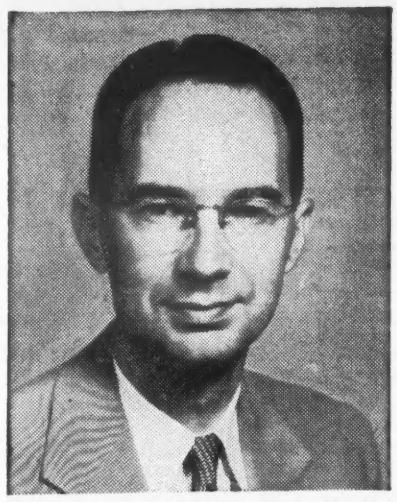


DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH: Dr. L. Marshall Welch, appointed director of research for Petro-Tex Chemical Corporation, with headquarters in the company's Houston, Tex., labortories.

Olin Mathieson Forms Nuclear Unit

Formation of a nuclear fuel division to produce nuclear fuel elements and nuclear reactor cores has been announced by Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York. M. F. Meissner, corporate vice-president, will be in charge of the new division. Mr. Meissner also heads the corporation's metals division.

In order to begin output as quickly as possible, equipment is now being installed in space that has been reconstructed at the Winchester arms plant in New Haven, Conn. Pilot operations are scheduled to begin there sometime in August.

A larger facility will be made operative within the next eighteen months to permit full scale production of nuclear elements. No site has been selected as yet for this plant.

While the initial demand for nuclear fuel elements and nuclear reactor cores would come primarily from the military, growing demand from industry both in the United States and abroad can be expected as the use of nuclear fuel as a power source becomes more common, it was pointed out.

Olin stressed that nuclear products could be produced with the same degree of safety as other manufactured products. The worker in the nuclear plant faces no more danger than workers in any normal manufacturing operation and adjacent dwellers are as safe as those near any other type of production facility, it was said.

Gov't to Pay $100/Ounce For Surrendered Heroin

Bureau of Narcotics plans to pay a minimum of $100 an ounce for the heroin contained in drug preparations which must be surrendered to the government under public law 728 enacted by congress last session to strengthen federal controls against the illicit narcotic traffic.

Tentative rules published in the *Federal Register* August 2 by the agency provide for reimbursement of the holders of legally acquired heroin at the $100-per-ounce rate, or at a rate per ounce for the heroin content as will equal the acquisition cost to the person surrendering it as established by competent proof, whichever is greater.

Under the new law, all heroin and heroin compounds must be turned in to the government by November 16, or become subject to seizure without compensation.

Nickel Premium Price Rise Authorized by Gov't as a Spur To Greater Output of Metal

An increase in premium prices being offered to marginal producers of nickel was authorized last week by the Office of Defense Mobilization in a new move to stimulate production of the metal. Last May, the agency established an expansion goal of 140 million pounds a year and offered producers the incentives of fast tax write-offs of new plants and a guaranteed market for the output. ODM director Arthur Fleming stated last week that he has now instructed the General Services Administration as follows:—

"In addition to the incentives of rapid tax amortization and market price purchase contracts previously authorized for the encouragement of nickel production expansion, the government is prepared to discuss with domestic and foreign producers further financial assistance to cover unusual development costs in bringing new production into being as quickly as possible where it is demonstrated assistance is justified.

Price to Reflect Assistance

"Such assistance if given will be reflected in the price paid for metal put to the government and metal so purchased will, as a rule, be placed in the strategic stockpile. Metal that the government agrees to purchase under such arrangements also will be subject to call by the government if it is determined that such action is required for the national security."

Together with the announcement, Mr. Fleming made public the partial text of a report on the nickel situation that had been prepared for ODM last February by Dr. John Townsend, director of materials and standards engineering of Sandia Corporation, and chairman of the Materials Advisory Board of the National Academy of Sciences.

His report stated that the amount of nickel available to industry, after giving effect to current defense requirements and deliveries to the stockpile, may be 30 million pounds short of demand this year. With the demand continuing to grow, development of additional sources of supplies would appear to be essential if this situation is to be eased over the near future, he added.

Dr. Townsend cited several factors pointing to an increasing demand for nickel-containing products over the future and said that the development of additional sources of supply not only would ease the problem of the current shortage and a potential deficit in time of war but

—Continued on page 46

BOARD CHAIRMAN: William C. Foster, an executive vice-president of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation and former president of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, who has been elected as first board chairman of Reaction Motors, Inc., Denville, N. J. Olin Mathieson is associated with Reaction Motors in the field of supersonic aircraft and guided missile propulsion.

Hooker Electrochemical Common Stock Up for Sale

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement relating to 110,423 outstanding shares of its common stock which are to be sold by the estate of Blanche Ferry Hooker, late widow of Elon Huntington Hooker, a founder of the company.

None of the proceeds from the sale of the shares will be received by Hooker Electrochemical Company. Smith, Barney & Co. and R. W. Pressprich & Co. will underwrite the public offering, expected to be made about August 22.

Rubber Capacity Rising

Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, has announced a 40,000-ton expansion of synthetic rubber production facilities at Lake Charles, La. When completed in December the plant will have a capacity of 190,000 long tons annually.

National Lead Puts 'Mr. George' to Work

"Mr. George," unique offshore drilling mud delivery vessel of National Lead Company's Baroid Division, has been put into operation servicing drilling rigs in the Gulf of Mexico off the coast of Louisiana. After a successful series of shake-down and trial runs, "Mr. George" made the first delivery to a well twelve miles off the Louisiana coast. Subsequent deliveries have been made that involved as much as a 120 mile round trip in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Baroid Division has long been a supplier of oil well drilling materials and technical service in the United States and Canada. Baroid mines its raw materials for these products in ten different states, and processes them in plants located strategically in petroleum producing areas, mainly in the southwestern and western

—Continued on page 59

Decyl Alcohol Produced In High Purity by Carbide

Primary decyl alcohol of a purity said to be previously unavailable, is being produced at the Texas City, Tex., plant of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation.

Due to improved production technics, primary decyl alcohol will be sold under tighter specifications. Highlighting the specification changes are lowering of the maximum aldehyde content of the product from 0.20 percent to 0.05 percent and color from 15 to 10 on the platinum-cobalt scale.

Plastics Topped All Output, Sales Records in 1955

Production and sales of synthetic plastics and resin materials in the United States were the highest on record last year, according to a report from the Tariff Commission.

The report said the output in 1955 of all synthetic plastics and resin materials as a group (except cellulosics) amounted to 3,739 million pounds, an increase of 32 percent over the 2,828 million pounds reported for 1954.

Sales in 1955 were 3,219 million pounds, valued at $1,078 million, compared with 2,497 million pounds, valued at $856 million in the previous year. Production of all cellulose plastics in 1955 was 145 million pounds.

Vinyls in Largest Volume

In 1955, as in 1954, vinyl and vinyl copolymer resins was the class of resins produced in the largest volume. The output of these resins in 1955 was 703 million pounds, or 34 percent more than the 524 million pounds produced in 1954. Sales of vinyl resins in 1955 were 664 million pounds, valued at $254 million.

Styrene resins ranked next to the vinyl resins in volume of production in 1955, production amounting to 619 million pounds. Sales of styrene resins in 1955 were 572 million pounds, valued at $181 million.

The output of polyester resins in 1955, principally for low pressure laminating, amounted to 62 million pounds, compared with 49 million pounds in 1954. Production in 1955 of polyethylene resins was 402 million pounds. Sales were 350 million pounds, valued at $138 million dollars.

Output of phenolic and other tar acid resins in 1955 amounted to 563 million pounds, or an increase of 30 percent over the 434 million pounds reported for 1954. Sales of these resins in 1955 were 483 million pounds, valued at $127 million.

The output of urea and melamine resins in 1955 was 328 million pounds, compared with 265 million pounds in 1954. Sales in 1955 were 300 million pounds, valued at $92 million. Production of all alkyd resins, which are used principally as protective coatings, amounted to 543 million pounds.

Butadiene Plant Expansion Set by Texas-US Chemical

A multi-million dollar expansion program to increase the output of the world's largest butadiene plant in Port Neches, Tex., by 50 percent to 300,000 short tons annually, has been announced by William P. Gee, president of Texas-U.S. Chemical Company.

Work on the expansion has already begun, the company executive said, and some of the increased production will be realized late in 1957.

Antibiotic Patent Granted

A patent on the antibiotic "PA-105" (oleandomycin) has been granted to Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. In early testing oleandomycin has proved effective against staphylococci resistant to penicillin and other antibiotics. Oleandomycin is named for a complex sugar molecule, a structural component of the drug found elsewhere only in the oleander bush.

Sharp & Dohme Unit Is Given New Name

Merck Sharp & Dohme Division of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has become the new name of the division which manufactures and markets the pharmaceuticals and biologicals in the Merck professional product line. This division, with headquarters in Philadelphia, was formerly known as Sharp & Dohme.

The adoption of a trademark symbol for the Merck Sharp & Dohme Division accompanied the name change. The symbol consists of two interlocking circles containing the letters "M," "S," and "D." It will be used in marketing the company's pharmaceutical and biological products around the world.

Poland's Six-Year Plan Sees Chemical Progress

Poland's Six-Year Plan—1950-55—has witnessed great progress for the chemical industry in that country, according to the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, which adds that "particularly propitious natural conditions" exist in the country.

These conditions, the chamber explains, include rich deposits of pit coal, gypsum, salt and calcium. During the period of the Six-Year Plan the exploitation of low percentage phosphorus and baryte ore was started.

The raw material base for the chemical industry was widened notably in 1953 by the discovery of rich sulfur deposits estimated to be the second largest in the world.

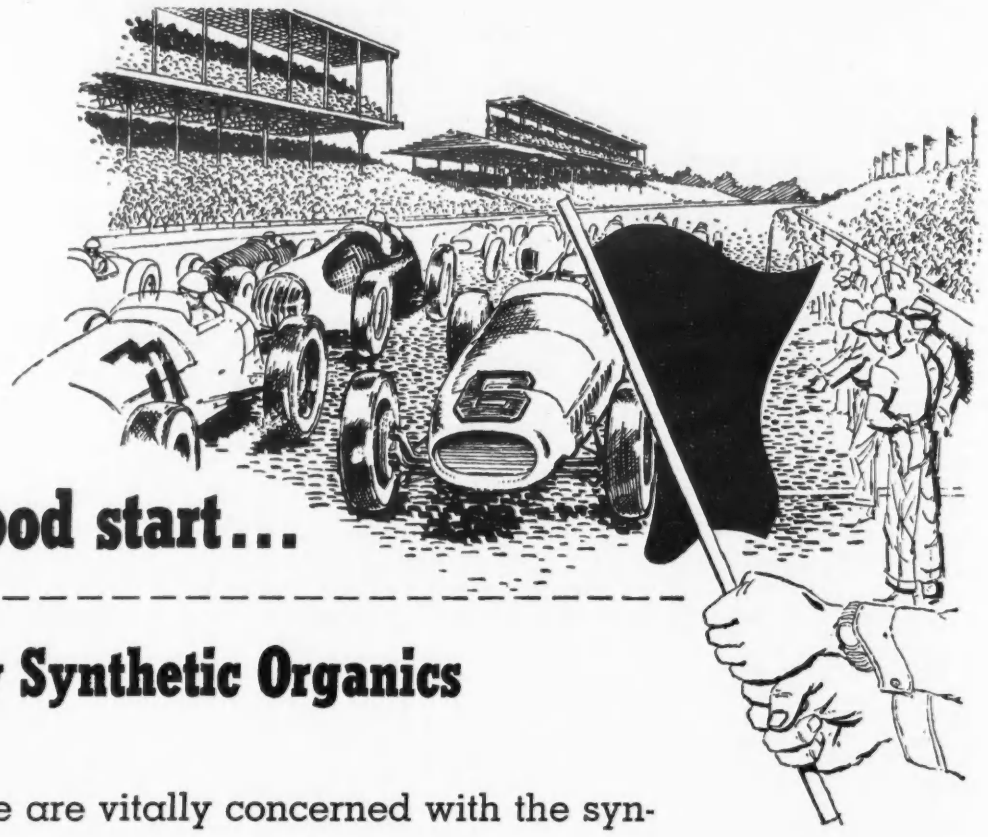
The basic branch of the chemical industry, sulfuric acid manufacture, turned out 450 thousand tons of sulfuric acid in 1955. Certain difficulties have been encountered by the chemical industry which, owing to the insufficiency of homogeneous deposits of pyrites, had to make its output dependent on imports.

To improve this situation, a factory producing sulfuric acid from anhydride was constructed during the period of the Six-Year Plan—reputedly one of the few factories of this type in the world.

Sulfuric acid production was basically reconstructed following the change-over to a modern, highly efficient method which led to an appreciable rise in productivity. Nevertheless, insufficient availabilities of sulfur continued to hamper production of sulfuric acid and phosphorus fertilizers.

The discovery and exploitation of sulfuric deposits makes it possible now to

—Continued on page 78



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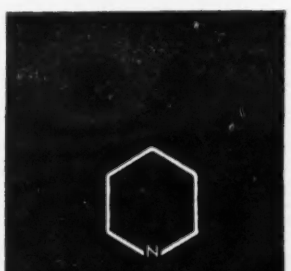

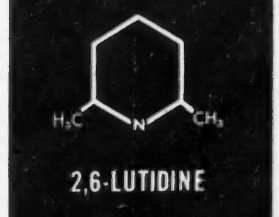

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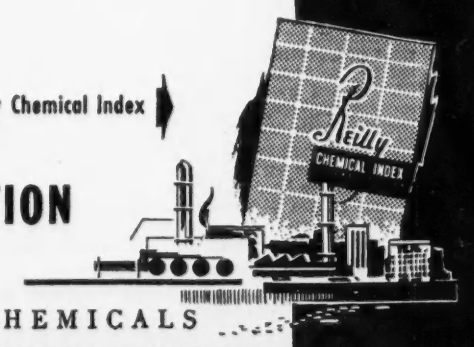

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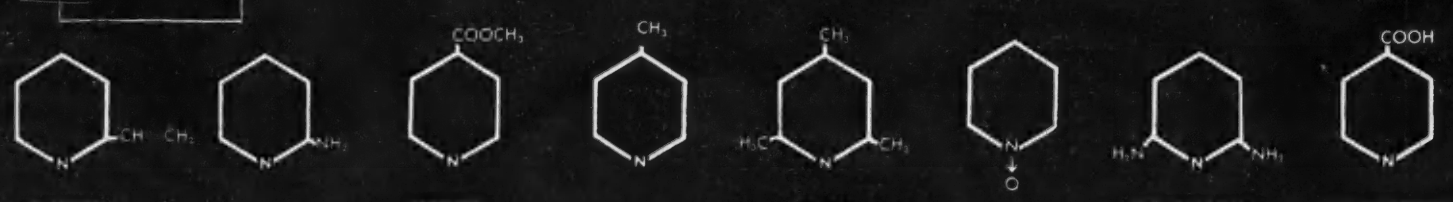

Association Meetings

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., September 16-21.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., September 9-12.

American Oil Chemists' Society, Sherman hotel, Chicago, September 24-26.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 12-15.

American Society for Testing Materials, Pacific area national meeting and apparatus exhibit, Statler hotel, Los Angeles, September 16-22.

American Soybean Association, joint convention with National Soybean Processors Association, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., August 13-15.

Antibiotics Annual Symposium, Willard hotel, Washington, D. C., October 17-19.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting and symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 23.

Chemical Market Research Association, Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, Canada, September 26-28.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 3-5.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of American Drug Manufacturers Association and American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, fall meeting, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., October 23-24.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 1.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, annual outing, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 27-29.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 16-19.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting and paint industries' show, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 22-24.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division of American Bar Association, annual meeting, Southern Methodist University's School of Law, Dallas, Tex., August 23.

Fragrance Foundation, annual convention, Savoy Plaza hotel, New York, September 20.

Naval Stores Work Conference, Roosevelt hotel, Jacksonville, Fla., October 8-9.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 5-7.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Netherlands Plaza and Sheraton-Gibson hotels, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17-21.

National Chemical Exposition, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, November 27-30.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Statler, Ambassador and Biltmore hotels, Los Angeles, November 12-14.

National Pest Control Association, annual convention, Detroit, Mich., October 22-25.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 12-14.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Statler hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, September 10-12.

Perkin Centennial, sponsored by American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, week of September 10.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 15.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists annual scientific forum, Barbizon Plaza hotel, New York, October 4-5.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 11; annual meeting and dinner, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 3.

Trade Fair of the Atomic Industry, Navy Pier, Chicago, September 24-28.

Packaging Dollars and Sense Will Be Annual Forum Theme For the Packaging Institute

"The Dollars and Sense of Protective Packaging" will be the theme of the eighteenth annual forum of the Packaging Institute, to the held in the Statler hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, September 10 through 12. A number of speakers in the chemical industry and in fields related to it are scheduled to speak. Cola G. Parker, president of the National Association of Manufacturers and former chairman of the board of Kimberly-Clark Corporation, will present the keynote speech.

Among the speakers will be:—Dr. Frank C. Campins, president, Polymer Industries, Inc., "Basics of the Dynamics of Packaging"; Dr. John C. Bird, Lederle Laboratories, "The Biotics of Protective Packaging"; Dr. L. C. Simerl, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, "The Climatics of Protective Packaging," and W. E. Brown, Dow Chemical Company, "The Chemicals of Protective Packaging."

Panel on Sterilization

Paul Geary, Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, will speak on "Flexible Films and Packaging Materials," and George Schleck, of Merck & Co., will moderate a panel on "Present Status of Irradiation Sterilization." A panel on "Aerosols—Next Stop, the Pharmaceutical Industry," will have Richard J. Hennessey, of Lederle Laboratories Division of American Cyanamid Company as moderator. T. D. Johnson, of the kinetic chemicals division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., will speak on "Aerosols—Principles and Scope of Operation" and Morris Root, of George Barr & Co., present a paper on "Pharmaceutical Aerosols From Idea to Product."

A flexible packaging seminar will hear the following papers presented:—"Cellulose Acetate Story," by D. S. Hopping, Celanese Corporation of America; "Foil Story," by A. I. Totten, Reynolds Metals Company; "'Mylar' Story," by W. H. Wood, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; and "Pliofilm Story," by Paul Beebe, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Corporation.

At a session on polyethylene and its functional properties, W. B. Tibbets, of Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, will speak on "Basic History and Properties," and a paper on "Protection Through Lamination" will be delivered by a representative of Borden Company.

At a production line seminar, Edward Wixted, of Schering Corporation, will speak on "Layout of the New Production Line" and Frank Senger, of Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation, will speak on "Protective Packaging on the Production Line."

CITED BY ELECTROCHEMISTS: Dr. Robert M. Burns, former chemical director of Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, N. J., selected to receive the Edward Goodrich Acheson gold medal and prize of the Electrochemical Society at its 110th meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, in October.

Perkin Celebrants Will Climax Centennial With Huge Get-Together

The climax of the Perkin Centennial, under the sponsorship of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, with the participation of twenty-seven technical, chemical and scientific societies and two United States government departments, will occur during the week of September 10 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. Highlighting the event will be the presentation of more than sixty papers authored by some of the world's leading authorities on various aspects of the field of dyes and colors, many of whom will also act as moderators or participants in panel discussions.

JOINS PENICK & CO.: B. T. Bush, jr., formerly with the aromatics division of Dow Chemical Company, has joined S. B. Penick & Co., New York, as special sales representative for aromatic chemicals and essential oils.

International Day Set

Opening day of the program will be International Day, sponsored by the American Standards Association and International Organization for Standardization. Speakers from Canada, England, France, Germany, Switzerland and the United States will be featured. Sir Robert Robinson, internationally known chemist and chairman of the British centenary, will be the luncheon speaker and will talk on "Sir William Perkin — His Life and Works."

The Olney medal award luncheon will be held on September 13, the recipient being Walter J. Hamburger, Fabric Research Laboratories, Boston, Mass. The Perkin medal of the American section of

—Continued on page 58

French Aluminum Facility Going Up in the Cameroons

French capital and engineers are building a $37 million plant at Edea, in the Cameroons, to produce 45,000 tons of aluminum ingots and plates annually, according to France Actuelle, the French counterpart of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Construction has been in progress since last year, when La Compagnie de l'Aluminium Pechiney-Ugine (ALUCAM), a subsidiary of Pechiney and Ugine, was formed to utilize the cheap hydroelectric power of the Sanaga Falls to produce aluminum products.

Raw aluminum, brasquing materials and pitch will be brought from France to Douala, Cameroons, in bulk by special cargo boats. Petroleum coke will be imported from the United States and, later, aluminum will be brought in from the new bauxite mines in Guinea.

The ingots and plates produced will be exported to France and other countries for fabrication into consumer products. Operations are expected to start up in December, and full production is due to be reached by July, 1958.

Atom Parley Date Reslated for March

The National Industrial Conference Board's fifth conference on atomic energy in industry will be held in Philadelphia March 14 and 15, 1957, at the Benjamin Franklin hotel and Convention Hall.

The board has moved this conference from the original date of November 27 through 29 to March 14 and 15 to coincide with the second nuclear engineering and science congress of the Engineers Joint Council.

The congress, which includes the annual atomic exposition of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, is being sponsored by the EJC's ten engineering societies and fifteen other engineering and scientific societies. It is scheduled for March 11 through 15 at Convention Hall. Also included in the week's activities will be a "Hot Laboratory" conference on problems of handling radioactive material.

More than 5,000 business executives, engineers, scientists and government officials from this country and other parts of the

—Continued on page 46

American Plastics Erecting New Building at Bainbridge

American Plastics Corporation has begun construction of a new factory building at its Bainbridge, N.Y., plant, the second major expansion this year.

American Plastics, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, has extensive operations in injection molding, extrusion and vacuum forming thermoplastics and fabrication of polyester resins reinforced with fiberglass, and is also a major factor in casein type plastics.

Potash Company in Jordan Set by Mideast Governments

An agreement to set up a potash company in Jordan has been signed by the Governments of Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Egypt, according to the Department of Commerce. The Jordanian Cabinet has also approved the pact. The Jordanian company plans to extract the potash from Dead Sea water.

Soybean, Cottonseed Oil Exports at Peak

Exports of both soybean and cottonseed oils from the United States during the first half of 1956 were at an all-time record rate, according to preliminary estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service. The estimates are predicated in part on adjustments made by FAS of preliminary Census bureau data for June.

With soybean oil exports in June maintaining the high rate of previous months, the January-June total of 253 million

—Continued on page 59

Ammonia on Fruit Exempted From Tolerance Rule

Ammonia when used after harvest on grapefruit, lemons, and oranges has been exempted from the residue tolerance requirements of the Miller pesticide law by the Food and Drug Administration.

The agency also approved a tolerance of 110 parts per million for diphenyl when applied as a post-harvest treatment to grapefruit, lemons, and oranges.

Exemptions from the tolerance requirements was granted in the case of the following fumigants used for certain small grains:—Carbon disulfide, carbon tetrachloride, the organic residues of ethylene dibromide, and ethylene dichloride.

A tolerance of fifty parts per million was approved for residues of inorganic bromides resulting from fumigation of the grains with ethylene dibromide.

A tolerance of seven parts per million for residues of DDT in or on sweetpotatoes was approved by the agency after the petitioner modified his original proposal to eliminate references to a tolerance for the pesticide in the fat of meat from cattle, hogs, sheep and goats.

The question of approving a residue tolerance for pesticides in meat and milk still faces the agency, however, in another petition just filed. This is a petition of American Cyanamid Company, New York, which proposed a tolerance of eight parts per million for residues of malathion in or on certain raw agricultural commodities, a tolerance of four parts per million in meat, including fowl, and chicken eggs, and a tolerance of 0.4 part per million in milk.

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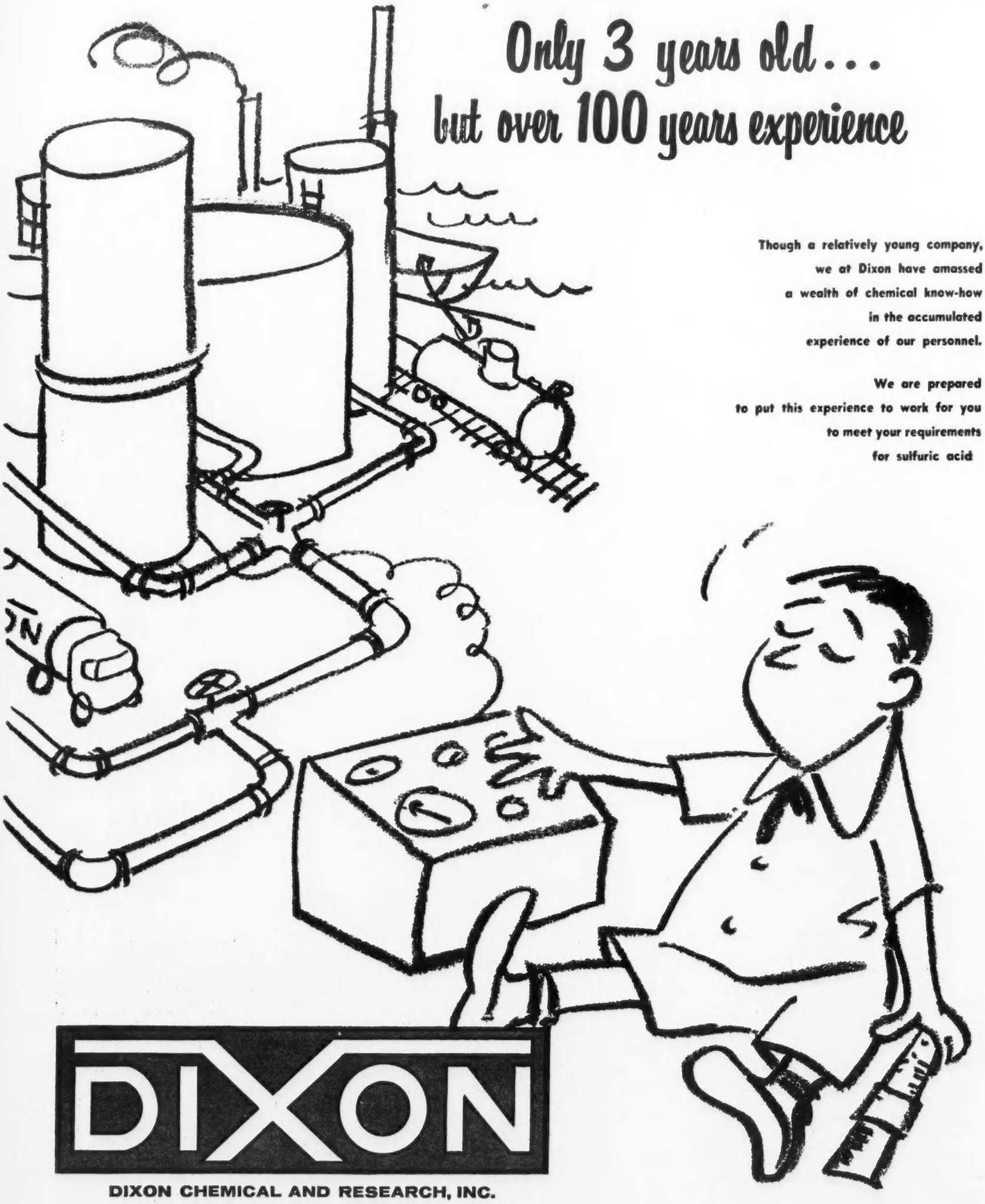

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, August 3 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .85
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, Cl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
Methyl (see MD.
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.35
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E of Denver. lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490 - —
eryst., dms., c.l. works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.00 - 16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs. 24.00 - 25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .61 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .56 - .58
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾ - —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.53 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 100 lbs or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Anthranilic, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo. 12.60 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 12.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 12.75 - —
bots, 1-kilo lots kilo. 13.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 13.50 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.63 - 3.45
Acid, benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 126.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 116.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 181.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 151.25 -172.25
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton. 201.00 -222.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 206.00 -227.00
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 101.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton. 151.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 156.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 126.25 -147.25
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton. 176.00 -197.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 181.00 -202.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 95.75 - —
Acid, boric, tech., 99.9%, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 106.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 156.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 161.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 131.25 -152.25
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 181.00 -202.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 186.00 -207.00
Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.
Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .32½ - —
Capric, dms lb. .25 - .27
Caprylic, dms lb. .25 - .27
Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lo. 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, dms lb. .17¾ - .19¾
Chicago, paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono purif., flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½ - .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.23 - —
Acid, p-chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 2.25 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis. lb. 2.30 - —
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0463 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415 - —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Chromic, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .28½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. metropolitan area lb. .29 - .30
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP anhyd., gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .29½ - .30
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .30 - .30½
smaller lots lb. .30½ - .31
hydrous, gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½ - .28
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .28 - .28½
smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. 79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .23 - .27
tanks lb. .23 - —
dbl. dist., dms lb. .25 - .27
tanks lb. .23 - .24
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .16¾ - .18¾
tanks lb. .14¾ - —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾ - .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾ - —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .70 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresylic, oaltar, dom., resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, 50%, 207° or above, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.10 - —
204° to 207° C., tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.20 - —
non-resin grade, 50%, 210° or above, total range over 9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. gal. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.19 - 1.20
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
Imp., 75% at 215° C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .95 - —
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - .84
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
200 C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .63 - .72
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .61 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .62 - .67
245° C. to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls. lb. .90 - 1.25
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Dithiodibenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½ - —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —
Folic, nots fib cns kilo-lots or more gram 1.40 - —
Formic, 85% cbys., c.l., works lb. 1570 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620 - .1720
90% cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675 - .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - —
Gallic, NF VII, bbls. 1,000-lb. lots, smaller lots lb. 1.80 - —
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Gamma, dry, grd. bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .23 - .35
cbys. lb. .19 - —
dms. lb. 15½ - —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 2.00 - —
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.05 - —
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾ - .19¼
Acid, hyrdochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls., c.l., dlvd lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - .90
dilute, NF, 2% 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
aqueous, tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel, dms., works lb. .18½ - .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70% nonret. bbls., works, 70% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50% cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. .88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Itaconic, tech., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
J, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis. lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.00 - —
L, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - —

Acacia—Acid, L

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns		
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
		dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	ord.	ordinary
		e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
approx.	approximately	equald.	equalized	p-	para
artif.	artificial	exp.	expressed	Pac.	Pacific
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
		ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
		f.f.a.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
Atl.	Atlantic	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
Be.	Baume			powd.	powdered
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
bgs.	bags	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
bls.	bales	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
bots.	bottles			pulv.	pulverized
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	purif.	purified
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gal.	gallon	redist.	redistilled
		gran.	granular	refd.	refined
b.r.	boiling range	grd.	ground	refy.	refinery
bxs.	boxes	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	reg.	regular
C.	centigrade			resub.	resublimed
cbys.	carboys	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	ret.	returnable
CD	completely denatured			SD	specially denatured
		imp.	imported		
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	incl.	included	s.d.	single distilled
		indust.	industrial	S. E.	southeast
cks.	casks	kgs.	kegs	sec.	secondary
c.l.	carlots	l-	laevo	secs.	seconds
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	s.g.	specific gravity
coml.	commercial	lb.	pound	ship't	shipment
conc.	concentrated	l.c.l.	less than carlots	soln.	solution
CP	chemically pure	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.u.	standard unit
		liq.	liquid	syn.	synthetic
cps.	centipoises	mfrs.	manufacturers	tanks.	railroad tankcars
cryst.	crystal	m-	meta	tech.	technical
cs.	cases	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
ctns.	cartons			t.l.	truck loads
cyls.	cylinders	min.	minimum	t.w.	tank wagons
d-	dextro	m.p.	melting point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
dbl.	double	N-	nitrogen	vis.	viscosity
denat.	denatured	n-	normal	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	nat.	natural		
		neut.	neutral	W.	west
dl-	dextro-laevo	NF	National Formulary	whse.	warehouse
dist.	distilled			w. w.	water-white

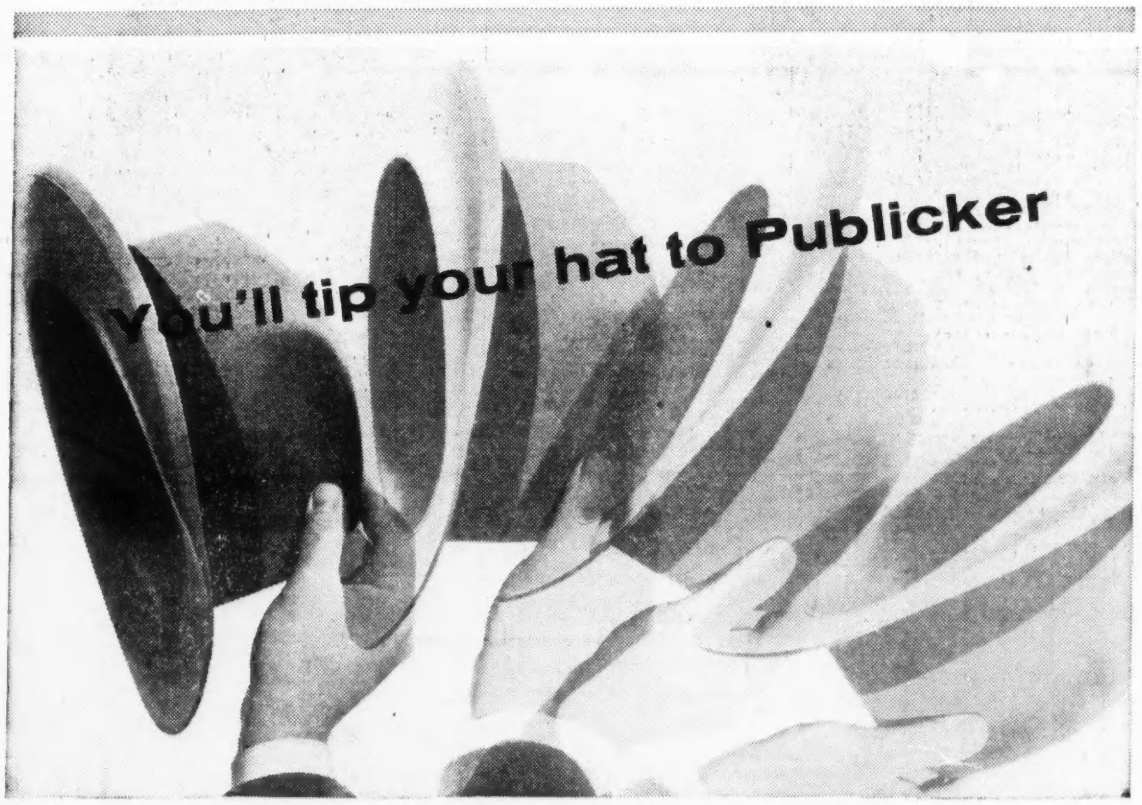
A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1821- .215
smaller lots lb. .1921- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3121- .37
smaller lots lb. .3171- .375
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 - 11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12.35
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .36½- .38½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1850- —
w.w., dms lb. .2150- —
Maleic, cryst., powd. dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.26 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .26 - .28

Acid, 1-N 1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Casella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broener's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb 1.20 —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., dlvd kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —

Acid, nitric, CP NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .18½- .20½
tanks lb. .16½- —
dbl. dist. (white), dms. lb. .20½- .22½
tanks lb. .18½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Creosotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Palm, dist., dms lb. .14¾- .16¾
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0850- .0975
tanks, works lb. .0640- —

Acid, picric, NF, bbls. lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb 2.76 - 2.90
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .65
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .18¾- .20¾
tanks lb. .16¼- —
s.d., dms lb. .17¼- .19¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .15¼- .17¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16¾
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17½- .19½
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton. 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton. 22.35 - —
98% tanks, works ton. 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton. 23.95 - —
CP NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton. 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton. 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton. 39.50 - —
Tall, dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - .09½
tanks, works lb. .07½- .08
Tallow dist., dms lb. .15¼- .17¼
tanks lb. .13¼- —
hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
tech., dms lb. 1.05 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .47 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .47½- —
smaller lots lb. .48 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .49 - —
imported lb. .39½- .40
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .81 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.35 - 2.50
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 2.65 - 2.75
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms lb. .65 - 1.00
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 2.02 - 2.04
flake lb. 1.98 - 2.00
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15½- —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- .23¼
tanks, works lb .19½- —
Cetyl, extra, fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .48 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21 - —
perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
normal (see 1-Decanol).



One of the World's Major Producers of

★ *Ethyl Alcohol*
★ *Butyl Alcohol*
★ *Butyl Acetate*
★ *Acetaldehyde*
★ *Butadiene*
★ *Ethyl Acetate*
★ *Amyl Acetate*
★ *Acetone*
★ *Acetic Acid*
★ *Refined Fusel Oil*

FOR UNIFORM QUALITY—
FOR STEADY SUPPLY—
FOR PROMPT DELIVERY

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.
1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.
NEW YORK • NEW ENGLAND • MIDWESTERN DISTRIBUTORS, PUBLICKER ALCOHOL & CHEMICAL SALES CORP.
PHILADELPHIA—LOCUST 4-1400 • NEW YORK—OXFORD 5-4160 • BOSTON—HOMESTEAD 9-0022
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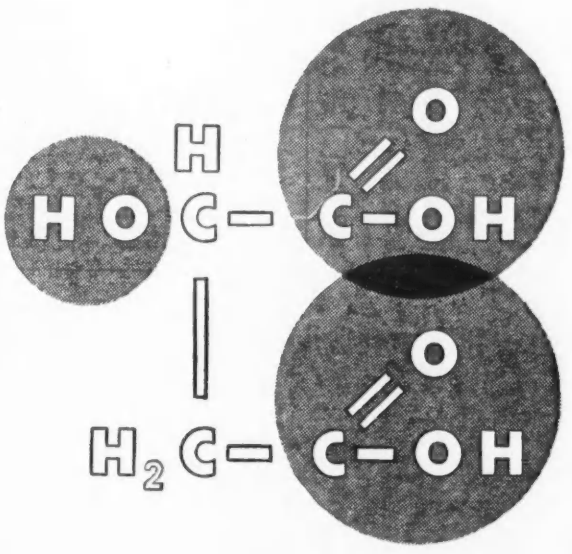
check this list of uses for

MALIC ACID

TECHNICAL



Another Reactive National Aniline Chemical

Made by National Aniline's unique process for 34 years, this versatile tri-functional intermediate finds ever-increasing usefulness in surface coatings, plasticizers and resins. It is widely used to increase adhesion and improve stability of vinyl butyral wash primers, zinc chromate primers, lacquers and lacquer primers.

Other interesting applications for National Malic Acid already described in technical literature include:

. . . ingredient in polyester resins and plasticizers

. . . stabilizer for ethyl cellulose

. . . greening inhibitor in copper lacquers

. . . epoxy resin ingredient for glass coatings

. . . alkyd resin in molded electrical insulation

. . . paper impregnator for electrolytic condensers

. . . dispersing agent in the manufacture of shellac and shellac substitutes

. . . anti-oxidant for synthetic detergents

. . . compatibility agent for fire-retardant finishes

. . . extractant for pectins

. . . electrolyte component for oxidation of aluminum

National Malic Acid is 98.5% minimum acidity, low in ash and insolubles. Complete specifications and working sample are available on request. Our technical staff is ready at all times to work with prospective users.

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N.Y.
Boston Providence Charlotte Chicago San Francisco Atlanta
Portland, Ore. Greensboro Philadelphia Richmond Cleveland
Los Angeles Columbus, Ga. New Orleans Chattanooga Toronto

Please send sample of Malic Acid to:

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

_____

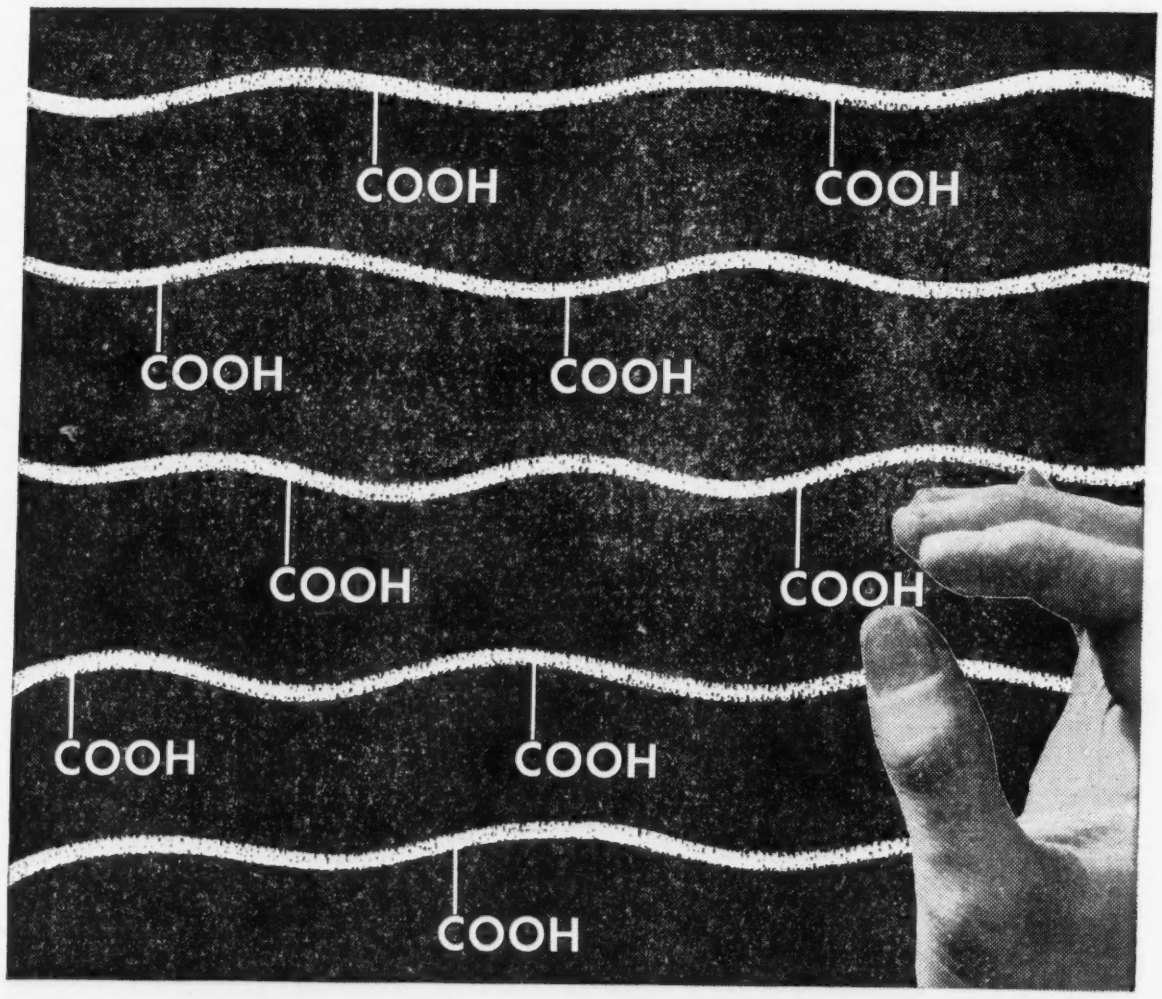
I-1

Alcohol, denat., CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64½- .66
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis, gal. .48½- .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .635 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .685 - .745
tanks same basis gal. .475 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .705 - .765
tanks, same basis gal. .495 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —

Alcohol, denat., SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .695 - .755
tanks, same basis gal. .485 - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .665 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .715 - .775
tanks, same basis gal. .505 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .695 - .755
tanks, same basis gal. .485 - —
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .125 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .145 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.55 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.20.58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.20.63 -20.69
tanks, same basis gal.20.42 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —

Alcohol, ethyl, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.21.68 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.21.73 -21.79
tanks, same basis gal.21.52 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .20 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —
Hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 - —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).

Alcohol methylamyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots. lb. 1.60 - 3.38
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.60
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .10½- —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l. or t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. or t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn lb. .38 - —
f.o.b. Newark, N. J. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .365 - —
dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .375 - —
Tridecyl, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .85 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb 1.75 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarine (see 1,2-dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Allethrin, 90% dms. frt alld lb.28.80 -29.90
soln., 20% dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 6.55
2½% dms., frt. alld lb .95 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .45 - .48
powd., cs lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs lb. 50 - .55
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalenet see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd. dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0425- —
l.c.l., works lb. .045 - .0725
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1500- —
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
l.c.l., works lb. 0520- .1295
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾- .1e¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0295- —
20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .032 - —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .042 - —
bulk, same basis lb. .027 - —
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2590- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2400- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .66½- —
standard grade, dms lb. .46½- —
Powder, lining, extra, fine, dms. lb. 1.07 - —
standard grade, dms lb. .76½- —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., 2.1 Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Stearate, diabasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.55
Prices $1 per ton higher in the south.
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.55 - —



How to add carboxyl groups to polymers ...copolymerize with methacrylic acid

By copolymerizing methacrylic acid with such monomers as styrene, acrylonitrile, butadiene, acrylates, methacrylates, or butadiene-acrylonitrile, you can get polymers containing free carboxyl groups. Copolymers can be made having one or more of the following advantages:

- Zinc oxide cure
- More stable latices
- Solubility in alkali
- Better oil resistance
- Improved adhesion

Glacial methacrylic acid is readily available from full-scale commercial production. Write to Department SP for further information on this acid—just one of the many acrylic monomers manufactured by Rohm & Haas Company.

Chemicals for Industry

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

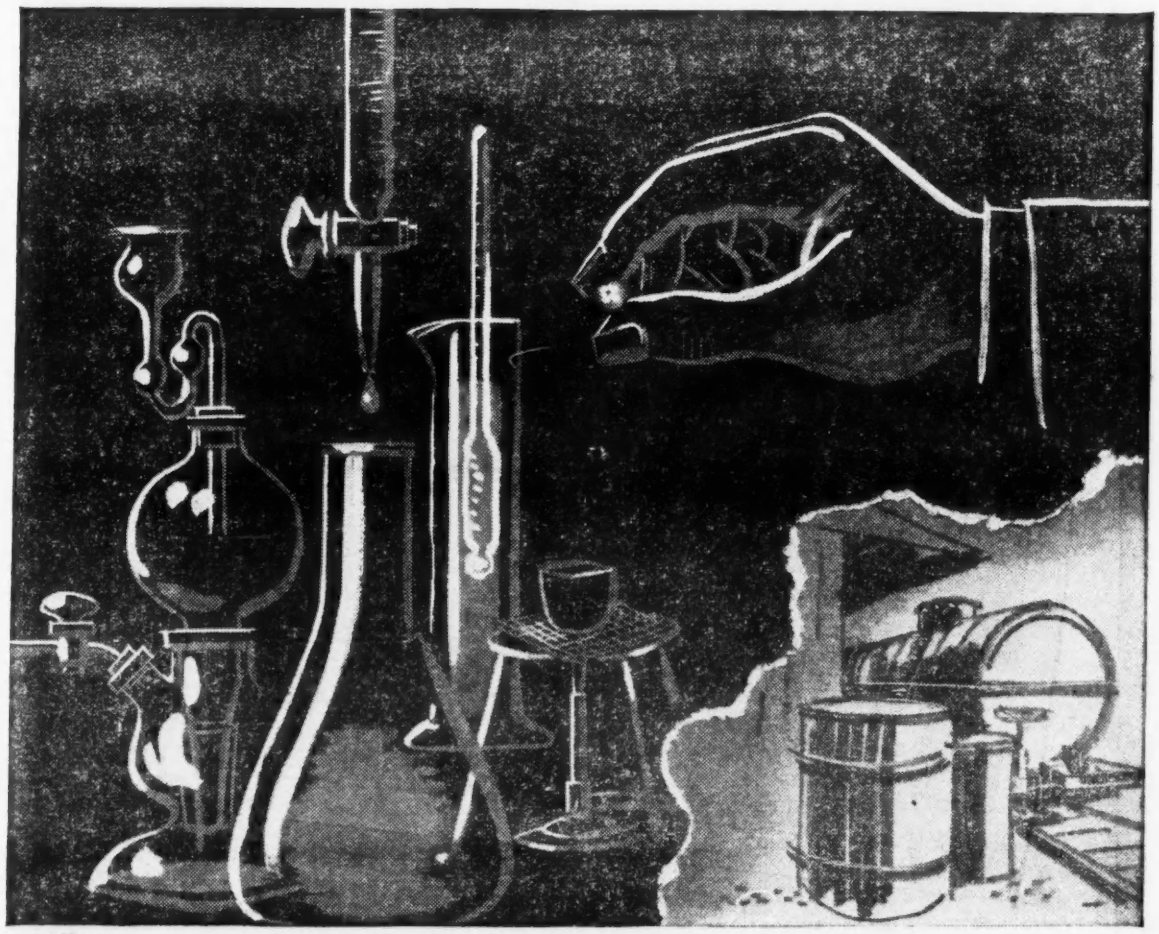
WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

Representatives in principal foreign countries

Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 80.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 82.50 - —
aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton 83.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton 88.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 8.25 —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 8.65 - 11.15
white gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP dms., kgs. 4,000-lb. lots frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms. c.l., works ton 319.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 395.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 400.00 - —
Bicarbonate dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
imp. dms. l.c.l. lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145 .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .43 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton 64.00 - —
August discount ton. 4.00 - 5.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton, base price ton 64.00 - —
August discount ton. 5.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton 79.69 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 187.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 271.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 276.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - .47½
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton 32.00 - —
syn., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. works ton 32.00 -42.00
purif., dms., works lb. .09 - .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton 160.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fob. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms. lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 15½- —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17¼- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .82 - 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works lb. .25¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.80
tech., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Angelica root, dom., bis lb. .80 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals. lb. .20¼- —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. lb. .24 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. .27 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls, c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .23 - .26
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails. c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .65½- .70½
USP, powd., dms lb. .70¼- .71½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 5 oz. lots, bots oz. 35.60 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms. 1 kilo lots kilo 74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. No prices.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls. ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, gs lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .63
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 1,400.00 -
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 750.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 611.60 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 480.00 - —
3R, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton 408.10 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 382.80 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 353.10 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 190.30 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 190.30 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 171.60 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 171.60 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 135.00 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 135.00 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 122.35 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 115.50 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 82.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 72.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 58.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 48.30 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 42.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 41.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 42.00 - —
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, 7T, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton 39.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 42.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 28.35 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton 37.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09¼- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon refy ton 20.00 - —
Aspirin, (see Acid acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 3.90 - —
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 2.45 - 2.65

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton 100.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton 110.00 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton 165.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 175.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .20 - —
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 208.00 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton 218.00 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 275.00 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton 285.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb. .15 - .15¼
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 95.00 - —



Quality in chemicals is a lot of little things

The drop at the end of a burette--a specific gravity reading--a crystal under the microscope, or the weight of ash in a crucible--these are a few of the little things that add up to the final quality in an industrial chemical.

It is the constant attention to such control details that has given Heyden Organic Chemicals their high standards of quality and dependability through more than 50 years of service to industry and research.

Heyden Organic Chemicals--through continuing research and advanced manufacturing methods--have grown steadily in number, volume and applications. They comprise both aliphatics and aromatics, including large volume basic raw materials for many major fields --surface coatings, drugs and cosmetics, textiles, plastics and dyestuffs--and other organic intermediates.

Why not consult our technical or sales staff on your particular requirements? We'll welcome the opportunity to work with you.

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CHEMICAL CORPORATION
342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York
CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • DETROIT • LOS ANGELES • PHILADELPHIA
PROVIDENCE • SAN FRANCISCO
In Canada: McArthur Chemical Co., Ltd., Montreal and Toronto

Benzaldehyde • Benzoic Acids • Benzyl Chloride • Beta-Oxynaphthoic Acid • Chlorotoluenes • Creosotes • Formaldehyde • Formic Acid • Guaiacols
Parahydroxybenzoates • Pentaerythritols • Propyl Gallate • Resorcinol • Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Sodium Benzoate • Sodium Formate

Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton 45.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y. ton 65.85 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 6.75 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton 14.00 - —
imp Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 84.00 - —
1 ton lots, ex whse ton 87.00 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 82.35 - —
1 ton lots, ex whse ton 85.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms., t.l. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb .44 - —
Benzene (See Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- .008
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt alld., 100% basis lb 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.05 - —
Sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —

Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.06

Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .60 - 1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .72 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank, trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. in steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Formate, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 9.85 - —
Propionate, bots. lb 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots. lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride technical)
Biotin cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, bars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms. lb 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms. lb 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms. lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms. lb. 3.20 - —

Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms. lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms. lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, c.l., t.l., frt, alld. lb. .29¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾ - —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .22½ - .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .123
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. 0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. 085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .63 - .65
tree bark bls. lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton 190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton 110.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 120.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton 155.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs unit-ton 5.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago. unit-ton 5.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .13 - .14
t.l. lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l. lb. .15½ - .35¼
Bloodroot, bls lb .48 - .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C.; E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Chinese, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl, violet toner molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Milori, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - .55
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - .56
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - .57
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .85 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, soluble, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .52 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½ - .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .19 - —
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½ - .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls. lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.35 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton 55.00 - —
Los Angeles ton 82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 80.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chicago ton 130.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 71.50 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton 69.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 119.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 124.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 43.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton 93.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 98.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 36.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 57.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton 107.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 112.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 51.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton 48.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 98.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 103.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.

For You

Catalyst "Know-How"

What makes one catalyst superior to another? Often it is the unseen ingredient, "know-how". Davison's long experience in successful catalyst production gives you this all-important element.

Davison, the first commercial producer of synthetic petroleum cracking catalysts, operates a modern plant for the sole purpose of producing specialty catalysts to aid industrial chemical progress. These catalysts can be custom made to your specifications. We guard your "know-how" as carefully as we do our own. They are made in many forms including granular, pelleted, powdered, spherical, extruded and include many supports and active agents.

Put Davison's "know-how" to work on your problem. No matter what your catalyst requirements are, it will pay you to discuss them with the Davison Field Service Engineer. A free booklet on Davison dependable catalysts is available on request.

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Sales Offices: Baltimore, Md.; Chicago, Ill.; Columbus, Ohio; Houston, Texas; New York, N. Y.
Producers of: Catalysts, Inorganic Acids, Superphosphates, Triple Superphosphates, Phosphate Rock, Silica Gels and Silicofluorides.
Sole Producers of DAVCO® Granulated Fertilizer.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse, pt.	lb.	.18	.24
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	.26
Borneol, cns	lb.	2.50	4.5[illegible]
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works	lb.	.62	—
l.t.l., works	lb.	.70	—
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).			
Brimstone (see Sulfur).			
Bromine, purif, cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34	.39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l, dlvd E of Rockies	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31	.33
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22½	—
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.48	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	—
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots	lb.	1.62	2.60
cbys.	lb.	1.52	—
Bromstyrol, bots	lb.	5.40	5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (see A).			
Brown iron oxide pure bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works	lb.	.04	—
Sienna, burnt., paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	.17¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	.17½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼	.16¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05½	.16½
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., works	lb.	.07	.07¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¼	.08
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y.	lb.	.07¾	—
raw, American, bgs., works	lb.	.07½	.08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works	lb.	.06¾	.07
Vandyke, bbls., works	lb.	.09½	.12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.20	.25
Sulfate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.15	.20
Buchu leaves, bls	lb.	1.10	1.25
Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l. refy	lb.	.22	—
tanks refy	lb.	.15	—
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3	gal.	.04½	—
N. Y. harbor	gal.	.08	—
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¼	—
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).			
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).			
Chloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.38¼	—
Ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.31	—
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.42½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Laurate, dms., works	lb.	.39	—
Methacrylate dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55½	—
Oleate, refd. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
Phenylacetate, dms.	lb.	4.50	4.60
Phthalate (se Dibutyl phthalate).			
Stearate dms., c.l., frt. equald.			
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	—
Butylamine (see mono-, di-, and tri-).	lb.	.25	—
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.56	—
tanks, works	lb.	.54	—
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).			
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.28½	—
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).			

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).			
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms	lb.	6.75	7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd.	lb.	1.70	—
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	3.00	—
hydrous, dms., 100-lib. lots or more	lb.	2.80	—
Syn., cryst. anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	3.00	—
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.80	—
Citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.70	—
Calamine, USP. dms	lb.	.34	—
Calcium chloride, liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald	ton.	12.35	—
25 to 100 gram lots, works.	gram.	.65	—
In edible oil (see Viosterol)			
p-Aminosalicylate, fib. dbs., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	4.00	—
Arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.09	.09½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10	.10½
Bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.92	—
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd	ton.	134.40	—
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated,, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.50	—
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	32.00	34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	—
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	32.50	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	42.50	—
medium, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	38.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	48.00	—
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	37.50	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	47.50	—
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	110.00	160.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	120.00	175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms	lb.	.27	—
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	29.00	—
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald	ton.	12.35	—
pellets, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.40	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.00	—
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	ton.	27.50	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	34.00	71.00
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.32	—
Chromate, bgs., frt., equald	lb.	.29½	.30
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.55
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms	lb.	2.95	—
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms	lb.	.74	.76
USP, bbls., dms	lb.	.67	.69
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	2.15	3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb., cs., dlvd. E of Rockies	cs.	22.60	24.75
100-lb. dms., same basis	dm.	28.65	32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less	lb.	.90	.93
Iodide, jars	lb.	4.52	—
Lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.36	.40
smaller lots, works	lb.	.41	.48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works	lb.	2.10	2.25
Naphthenate liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.27¼	—
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles	ton.	46.00	—
tech., 5-dm. lots, works	lb.	.13	—
Pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted gram.		.045	—
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).			
Phenolsulfonate, dms	lb.	.70	—
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		7.75	—
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		8.50	—
feed grade, 18½%P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	79.55	83.25
l.c.l., frt. equald	ton.	89.55	93.25
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	94.50	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	ton.	99.50	104.50
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs.		6.90	—
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs.		7.40	—
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		8.75	—
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		9.00	—
Phytate, bgs., works	lb.	.50	—
Resinate, precip., dms. frt. alld., works	lb.	.30½	—
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
paint grade (see Wollastonite).			
Stearate, etns., c.l.	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.38	.42
Sulfate (see Gypsum).			
Calomel, USP, powd., dms	lb.	.42	—
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).			
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms.	kgs	3.55	—
nat. USP powd., cs., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	.60	.65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs	lb.	.85	.90
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more	lb.	.48	—
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.59	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.60	—
smaller lots	lb.	.61	—
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.90	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.91	—
smaller lots	lb.	.92	—
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Cantharides, Chinese, cs	lb	2.00	2.05
powd., bxs	lb	2.25	2.30
Russian, bgs	lb	4.00	4.05
powd., bxs	lb	4.35	4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).			
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms	lb	4.50	5.25
from African pepper, dms	lb	4.35	5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.16	—
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works	lb.	1.05	—
Carbon black (see Black, Carbon).			
Dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. Metropolitan area	ton.	73.00	115.00
	ton	73.00	115.00
cyls., same basis	lb.	.08	.09
solid, same basis	lb.	.035	.040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.08½	.09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	—
less than 30 dms	lb	.16	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.0545	—
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¼	.14¼
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10	—
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb	4.00	4.25
smaller lots, works	lb	4.10	4.75

More CARBON BISULFIDE!

Stauffer's new plant at Le Moyne, Alabama, is now producing carbon bisulfide from natural gas and sulfur.

The location in an area of enormous gas reserves provides a supply of raw materials which will tend to eliminate the instability and price fluctuations of the wood charcoal market.

The huge capacity of the new plant will assure continuance of the service for which Stauffer has long been known in the Rayon industry.

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Cardamom Seed—CMC

Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb. 3.20 - —
"B" lb. 3.10 - —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs lb. 1.95 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 2.90 - —
green, Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.15 - 2.20

Carmine, No 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.40 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 - 15.20

Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .295 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb, dms., works million units. .12 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd. million units. .21 - —

b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns gram. .35 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .084 - —

Carvol, bots lb. 4.50 - 8.00

Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 Nom.

Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .32 Nom.
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .38 Nom.
imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .22¾ - .23½
New Zealand, duty paid lb. .24 - .25

Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
tnc lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm lots, same basis lb. .25 - —

Cassia, Batavia, "A", bls. lb. .19½ - .20
"B" lb. .19 - .20
"C" lb. .17½ - .18

Corinje "A" lb. .20 - —
"B" lb. .19½ - —
"C" lb. .18¾ - .19

Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil ton. 155.00 - 160.00

Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.00 - 40.00
Castoreum, nat., cns lb. 5.25 - 30.00
syn. cns lb. 9.00 - —

Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½ - —

Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —

Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .42 - .44
Indian, bgs lb. .18½ - .19

Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .46

Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .595 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555

Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).

Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23

Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).

Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .78 - —
Roman, cs lb. 1.50 - —

Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .29½ - .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 - .30

Bone (see Black, bone).

Hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 75.00 - 80.00
5 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis ton. 108.00 - —
10 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis ton. 95.00 - 98.00
25 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis ton. 82.00 - 88.00
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 81.00 - 85.00

Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 57.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 57.00 - 67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 53.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 56.50 - 71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton. 38.00 - —
t.l., works, South ton. 41.00 - —

Chestnut extract, Italian, solid, 60% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb. .09½ - —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb. .10½ - —

Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —

Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00

Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —

Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾ - —

Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - —

Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11¾ - .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.92 - —
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.12 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.12 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 7.12 - —

4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —

m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld lb. .75 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —

o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .63 - —

p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —

o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb. 1.05 - —
l.t.l., works lb. 1.20 - —

p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.95 - —

Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —

2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —

4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —

o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —

p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —

Chlorophyll, oil-soluble, not fixed, 4%, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.23 - —
dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 8.90 - —

conc., dom., 50%, dms., works. 100% basis lb. 42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis. lb. 58.00 - —
75% tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
90% tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —

Chloropicrin, coml., bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —

Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35

Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09¼ - —
cbys., works lb. .11¼ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide)
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).

Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40

Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 - —
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - —

Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½ - .30¼

Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85

Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85

Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .92 - —
"000," bgs., afloat lb. 1.00 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns lb. 4.90 - 5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 2.85 - 3.50
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 4.50 - 4.90
Civet, artif, bots lb. 13.75 - 15.00
nat., bots oz. 8.50 - 15.00

Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 20.50 - —
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long-ton. 42.00 - 45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port long-ton. 27.00 - 30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works ton. 15.50 - —
300 mesh., bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 - 14.50
l.c.l., Georgia works ton. 35.00 - 36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., exdock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton. 20.00 - 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton. 60.00 - 65.00

Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .41 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .48 - —

CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½ - .41
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½ - .43
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½ - .41
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .41½ - .43
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).

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BEAUTY AND PERMANENCE are combined in New York City's new Coliseum, headquarters for conventions and trade shows. Air-entrained concrete was used on this project. As an air-entraining agent, Hercules Vinsol® Resin improves the basic properties of concrete blocks, precast forms and prepared masonry cements, as well as those of poured concrete structures.

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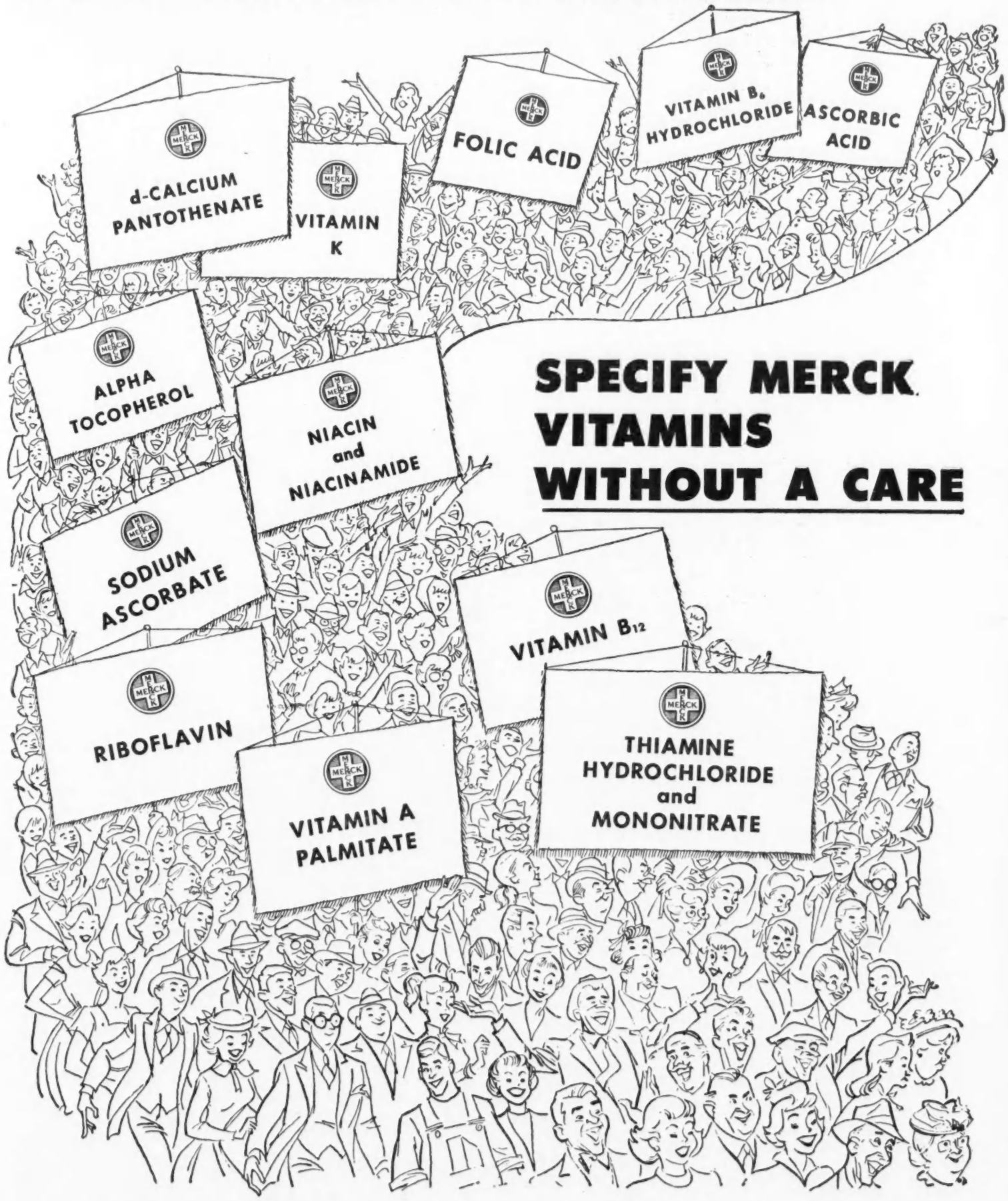

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CMC—Degras

CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .57 - —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .255 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .2650- .32
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse. gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, dms., dlvd, lb. 1.20 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 2.62 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms. lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphtenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs. lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .79 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 1.32 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 13.75 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .47½- .50
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 33.50 - 40.00
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs. lb. .75 - 1.00
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls. lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bales. lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .3775- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .3925- —
Copper chloride, anhyd., dms, works lb. .47½- .47¾
cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .32¼- .32¾
dried, dms., works. lb. .40½- .41
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more. lb. .77½- —
1,000-lb. lots or more. lb. .78½- —
smaller lots. lb. .80½- —
Gluconate, dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.35
Hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .57½- —
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .40 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu. dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 8% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 100-2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .54 - —
red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000 lb. lots lb. .64½- —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lots or more, works. lb. .62½- —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .53½- .63½
Quinolinolate, fib. dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works. lb. .2210- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 15.70 -18.20
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 25.75 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 32.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 33.65 -36.65
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.00 - 3.00

Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 155.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton. 150.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.16 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
Syrup, 42°, non-ret. dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram 3.50 3.55
bgs., Memphis ton. 55.00 - —
solvent, same basis ton. 54.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, expeller, 41% bgs., solvent extracted, bgs., same basis ton. 60.00 - —
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. 85 - .90
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots, cbys. lb. 3.05 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 —
soln 80% tanks, works gal. .2068 —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks, same basis gal. .33 - .35
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb 1.30 1.35
pinewood, dms., c.l., incl. lb. .0561 - —
l.c.l., incl. lb. .0634- —
N. Y. whse. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works. lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C. wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
2-97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .2175- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis lb. .200 —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¾- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .18¼
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - .16
29°C., ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .15¾- .16
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - .15
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .14¾- .15¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- .16¼
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - .14
p-Cresol, 98% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .49 —
Methyl ether, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs. lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs. lb. .75 - .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14½- .15
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. 08½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton 2.75 - —
indust. grade, c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works. ton. 120.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexene, min. 98%, b.r. 82.5°C-85°C, 360-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib., dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - .27
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .28
fib., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .28
smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 - .29
l-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 49.50 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 58.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 64.10 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bag carlot prices.
Degras, neutral, bbls. lb. .10 - .18

DOW

"Locked in the Versene claw"—that's the fate of metal ions when they encounter chelating agents. They become trapped within the inner ring structure of a newly formed compound where they cannot hinder processing or mar product quality. This phrase is taking on new meaning for many industries, as the chemistry of chelation is reviewed.

The Chemistry of Chelation: Part IV

Applications in specific industries · Synthetic rubber manufacture
Soaps and synthetic detergents · Textile processing · A new kind of chemistry?

As has been discussed previously, the Versene® series and Versenol® series chelating agents will inactivate practically all metal ions they contact in solution. The pH of the solution or of the finished product influences the choice of agent. To control iron in caustic solutions, look to Versene T®; in alkaline solutions—Versene Fe-3 Specific®; in acid solutions—the Versene® series. Or if solutions drift from one pH value to another, an effective Versene combination can be devised to completely complex metal ions present. However, when it is desirable, the claw-like holding power of chelation can be reversed. In polymerization reactions, for example, ferrous iron ions can be released gradually at a predetermined rate.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER MANUFACTURE

Erratic polymerization has been a costly bottleneck in producing synthetic rubber. Now, research has disclosed that this situation can be corrected by means of a reproducible redox catalyst activation system using Versene Fe-3 alone or with pyrophosphate. A blend of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid and N, N-di-(2-hydroxyethyl) glycine sodium salt, Versene Fe-3 has proved adequate at less than 1/100 of a part per 100 parts of monomer. The complexing action of Versene Fe-3 locks large reservoirs of ferrous ions in the chelated form and releases them gradually, allowing polymerization to continue at a controlled rate for a longer period. Results: Uniform control of trace metal catalysts is assured; plant operations smooth out; product nonuniformities practically disappear.

SOAPS AND SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS

It should be re-emphasized that a judicious choice of chelating agent must be exercised for a particular application. If the right Versene or Versene combination is properly used in a detergent formulation, processing is improved, exceptional water-softening and detergent properties are realized. For unlike dehydrated phosphates, which lose effectiveness in alkaline media and at high temperatures, the Versene remains stable; is many times more effective; and can be used in formulating all types of soaps and synthetics—liquid, bar, powdered, or flake. It is a simple matter, for example, to include Versene in liquid soaps. Here, the chelation action provides the same clarity with hard water as can be achieved with distilled or rain water. Also, the soap comes out lighter colored and protected against rancidity and change of color. When the soap is stored in glass, Versene inhibits silica deposition.

Or consider solid detergents. Versene makes possible a bar soap that can resist water of 10 grains hardness! pH is an important factor. Versene 9 is recommended, since large amounts may be added without changing the pH of the product.

TEXTILE PROCESSING

The textile industry is using chelation to advantage too . . . in kier boil and bleach operations . . . to produce softer, stronger fabrics that take dye better. For, in complexing metal ions, chelation results in a new compound that cannot be precipitated by common agents. In kier boiling operations, Versene T inactivates iron and other metal ions which discolor the cloth, and removes rust and corrosion deposits from the processing equipment. Often a larger amount of Versene T may be necessary due to the rust build-up in the system. Later, the amount is reduced and equipment remains clean, thus making possible cleaning and bleaching of the fabric producing high-quality goods through metal ion control.

A NEW KIND OF CHEMISTRY?

Is chelation the answer to all ion contamination difficulties? Despite its many successful applications, the answer is sometimes "no". For, remarkable as it is—in locking up metal ions to improve production and product quality—chelation does not solve all problems in every application. But wherever metal ions do pose a problem, investigation is worthwhile. And we'll help in every possible way. To see if you can put the Versene or Versenol products to profitable use, write Technical Service and Development, Dept. SC 914P. THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan.

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS DOW

d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots	lb.	24.00	-25.00
dl, bots	lb.	6.50	—
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.18	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.33	—
canary, dark, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.02	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.17	—
light, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.92	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.07	—
white, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.76	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.91	—
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.			
Potato, imported, bgs	lb.	.10½	.11
Dextrose, USP, dms	lb.	.17¾	—
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).			
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots	lb.	4.25	5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½	—
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½	—
o-Dianisidine fib. dms	lb.	2.00	—
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.89¾	.90
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.90¼	.91
tanks, same basis	lb.	.88	—
p-Dibromobenzene bgs., 500-lb. lots.	lb.	.55	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.32½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.30	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.66	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.66½	.67
tanks, works, dlvd	lb.	.64	.64½
Tartrate dms works, frt. alld	lb.	.64	—
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.56½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.53	—
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.20	—
t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.24	—
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.91	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.95	—
Dicaprvl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd..	lb.	.31	.32
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	.33
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.29½	—
Sebacate dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.63½	.64
tanks, works	lb.	.61	—
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works	lb.	.83	—
o-Dichlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.12¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾	—
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.17	—
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.33½	—
l.c.l., or t.t.l., works	lb.	.34	—
tanks, works	lb.	.32	—
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroetnane (see DDT).			
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
tanks works	lb.	.03	—
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.51	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.49½	—
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.58¼	.59
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.59¼	.60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31½	—
Dieldrin dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.80	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.85	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.27	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½	—
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.47	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.48	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45	—
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.69½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.70½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.67	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.43	.45
tanks same basis	lb.	.40	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27	—
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.51	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48½	—
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.51	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).			
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).			
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.17¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
Boriborate, dms. l.c.l.	lb.	.31	—
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.47½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.48¼	—
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.30¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31¾	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼	—
acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼	—
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.20	—
acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.25¼	—
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.44	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.45	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½	—
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots	kilo.	100.00	-147.50
1 kilo lot	kilo.	110.00	-152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms.,	lb.	1.10	1.25
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram.	5.00	5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb.	.35	.38
Stearate dms., ton lots	lb.	.25	—
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.64	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64½	.65
tanks, works	lb.	.62	—
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works.	lb.	1.10	1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram.	.07	.0745
Sulfate, bulk	gram.	.07	.0745
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works	lb.	2.75	—
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms	lb.	2.55	—
tech., dms	lb.	1.09	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.29	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.08	—
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.30½	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.61	—
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
Di-isopropylamine, dms c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.50½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.46	—
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.10	.10½
nat., bgs.	lb.	.09	—
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns	lb.	4.35	5.10
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.225	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.235	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	1.20	—
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines	lb.	.68½	—
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.69½	—
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis	lb.	.66	—
Hydroquinone, dms	lb.	2.20	2.25
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
tanks, works	lb.	.27½	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.275	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.285	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.25	—
Sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.16	—
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., frt equald	lb.	.42½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.39½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.29½	—
l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.30½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.28½	—
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms. works.	lb.	.34	.39
tanks, works	lb.	.33	—
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis, frt. equald	lb.	.68	—
smaller lots, frt. equald	lb.	.71	—
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms	lb.	.22	—
89°C., dms	lb.	.24	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystalizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, frt. alld E	lb.	.15	—
crystalizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¾	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.20	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.37	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.11	—
refd., 63°C., dms	lb.	.23	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.42½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.34	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.30½	—
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.60½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.61½	.62½
tanks, works, dlvd	lb.	.58	.58½
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.60	—
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.61	—
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.27	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.35	—
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works	gal.	47	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	52	—
ex-whse.	gal.	.62	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.59	—
dlvd. N. Y	gal.	.67	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.45	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.			
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.56	.61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	51¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.53¾	—
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
fused, tanks, works, frt. equald.	lb.	.29	—
tech., fused, tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	.28	—
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.51	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms	lb.	5.00	5.60

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CHEMICAL COMPANY
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dioctyl phthalate

dibutyl phthalate

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Dipropylene Glycol—Ethyl Ether

Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼-	—
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd, E	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Divl divl 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S ports, exdock	ton	70.00	-72.00
Divinylbenzene 20-25% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	—
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.00	—
l.c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.05	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12	—
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—			
Blue, FD & C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb.	19.60	-22.85
No. 3	lb.	21.30	-35.90
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	5.90	- 7.85
No. 2	lb.	3.30	- 4.10
No. 3	lb.	19.60	-22.85
No. 4	lb.	3.55	- 7.50
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	9.15	-11.05
No. 5	lb.	3.30	- 4.10
No. 6	lb.	3.30	- 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—			
Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	-10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 6	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.35	-14.80
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—			
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 4	lb.	19.60	-20.05
No. 5	lb.	5.25	- 5.70
No. 17	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.55	-24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.60	-15.45
No. 21	lb.	3.10	- 3.60
No. 22	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 33	lb.	24.20	-24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00	-17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Yellow D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	-13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—			
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	-10.95
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.			
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless	lb.	.89	—
27 Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.09	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	.89	—
36 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.00	—
40 Orange R extra, conc	lb.	1.29	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.31	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	.98	—
151 Orange AD	lb.	.67	—
161 Orange RR	lb.	.80	—
176 Fast red A	lb.	1.18	—
179 Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.25	—
180 Blue F4B	lb.	1.11	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RU, conc.	lb.	1.02	—
202 Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	.91	—
561 Brown B	lb.	2.45	—
581 Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.13	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.94	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	1.10	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	.92	—
234 Brown Y	lb.	1.08	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	1.16	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	1.62	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.44	—
299 Black F, conc	lb.	1.86	—
304 Neutral black 2B, conc.	lb.	2.21	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.30	—
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.16	—
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	3.11	—
382 Scarlet B	lb.	2.70	—
401 Diazo black BHD	lb.	.79	—
406 Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.30	—
419 Red FC	lb.	1.23	—
420 Brown M	lb.	1.19	—
448 Red 4BX, conc	lb.	1.43	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.65	—
593 Green BY, conc	lb.	.87	—
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.			
596 Yellow Brown K, extra	lb.	1.07	—
620 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.11	—
639 Fast Yellow GG	lb.	1.97	—
640 Yellow XX	lb.	1.95	—
655 Yellow OX	lb.	2.24	—
657 Green V	lb.	2.31	—
662 Brilliant green G	lb.	3.07	—
667 Milling green 6B, conc	lb.	4.05	—
671 Blue EG	lb.	1.68	—
681 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	—
698 Violet 6BN Powder	lb.	1.91	—
720 Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.07	—
729 Blue B, conc	lb.	3.06	—
749 Red BX	lb.	.87	—
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb.	2.67	—
860 Induline base ZM	lb.	1.07	—
860 Induline base Z2R	lb.	1.07	—
814 Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.11	—
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc.	lb.	3.48	—
865 Nigrosine J	lb.	4.76	—
922 Blue GXX	lb.	1.88	—
978 Black GXCF, conc	lb.	.32	—
1034 Alizarine red SC	lb.	2.85	—
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX	lb.	3.20	—
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra.	lb.	2.59	—
1085 Alizarine blue black B	lb.	2.56	—
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.19	—
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	1.93	—
1101 Jade green N supra double paste	lb.	1.10	—
1106 Blue RS, double paste	lb.	3.26	—
1113 Blue BLFB, double paste	lb.	2.48	—
1150 Olive R, single paste	lb.	1.21	—
1151 Brown R single paste	lb.	1.94	—
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste.	lb.	.31	—
1217 Orange RD, double powder.	lb.	3.94	—
p-4 Brown PG	lb.	2.54	—
p-14 Brown EB	lb.	1.83	—
p-24 Gray L	lb.	1.76	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	3.07	—
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc	lb.	2.10	—
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.44	—
p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb.	2.24	—
Dyes, coaltar, oil soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.			
24 Oil orange Z-7078	lb.	1.06	—
73 Oil scarlet ZBL	lb.	1.44	—
1073 Oil violet ZIRS	lb.	6.81	—
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z	lb.	6.13	—
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works,			
1080 Oil violet special Z	lb.	6.81	—
Oil black ZBC	lb.	4.46	—
Oil black ZBD	lb.	3.03	—
Oil black ZHH	lb.	4.61	—
Oil black ZMM	lb.	6.52	—
Oil blue ZN	lb.	8.02	—
Oil blue ZV	lb.	4.95	—
Oil orange ZMG	lb.	1.32	—
Oil red Z-1700	lb.	1.49	—
Oil yellow ZG, conc	lb.	6.33	—
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms. dlvd.			
p-517 Spirit yellow ZR	lb.	4.62	—
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc	lb.	5.87	—
Spirit black ZRB	lb.	2.95	—
Spirit brown ZG	lb.	5.30	—
Spirit red ZB, conc	lb.	6.41	—

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.10	—
Egg albumin (see Albumin).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.	lb.	1.07	- 1.09
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06	- .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.30	- .32
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.45	—
select, bundles	lb.	.73	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	42.50	-44.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	3.75	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	1.00
hydrous bots., 100-oz lots	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.75	—
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.72	—
powd. tins 100-oz lots	oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.33	—
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots	gram	.60	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate)			
Ergosterol, unirradiated cryst	kilo	150.00	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb	2.00	—
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	84.00	—
Sulfate, bots	oz.	84.00	—
Ether (see specific product)			
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11½-	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¼-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¾-	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½-	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11¾-	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	—
indust., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd, E	lb.	.13½-	—
tanks, dlvd, E	lb.	.10	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.58½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.59½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.56	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	—
t.t.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.34	—
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)			
Amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
Benzoate, bots	lb.	.74	- .90
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.42	- .44
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.44	- .46
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.36	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.36¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	—
Butyrate, works	lb.	.85	- .90
Carnamate (see Uretnane).			
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	- .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.65	- .70
smaller lots, works	lb.	.67	- .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works		.20	- .22
dms., works	lb.	.18	- .20
tanks, works	lb.	.10	—
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.35	- 3.45
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.27	—
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	1.01	—
½-lb. cns	lb.	1.11	—
¼-lb. cns	lb.	1.21	—

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...Hydroxylamine salts* may apply in your field

For synthesis—
Hydroxylamine salts may be used to make oximes, hydroxamic acids, and numerous intermediates. They are useful for preparation of anti-skinning agents, anti-rusting agents, and pharmaceuticals.

As acid-stable reducing agents—For metallic ions such as ferric, cupric, silver, and for nonmetallics such as dyes, peroxides, and nitrites. These compounds are useful in purification processes, dyeing of acrylic fibers and as a short-stopper for catalyzed polymerization reactions.

As oxidizing agents—
This is new territory that needs exploring. Hydroxylamine salts are probably mild oxidizing agents.

Effects on proteins and biological systems—
Hydroxylamine salts inhibit enzymes such as catalase, harden gelatine . . . derivatives are good fungicides and bactericides. For the most part, this is a poorly explored area suitable for intensive experimentation.

***Hydroxylammonium Acid Sulfate**
$NH_2OH \cdot H_2SO_4$
Hydroxylammonium Sulfate
$(NH_2OH)_2 \cdot H_2SO_4$
Hydroxylammonium Chloride
$NH_2OH \cdot HCl$

Already known for their wide range of utility, these nitroparaffin derivatives may find dramatic uses from future research. Their potential applications for experimentation are almost unlimited.

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Please send me data sheets #19 and #19A for information on Hydroxylamine salts.

Name _____ Title _____
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Ethyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots ..... lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works ..... lb. 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt. equald ..... lb. .51½- .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. ..... oz. 11.85 - —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .50½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .47 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .41½- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. ..... lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono- Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l., or t.l., frt. equald. ..... lb. .17 - —
l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms. c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .19½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .18½- —
acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .17 - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .18½- —
acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .27 - —
monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .15½- —
Trichloride (see Trichlorethane).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis ..... lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis ..... lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis ..... lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots ..... lb. 6.20 - 6.25
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots. ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.60
Euphorbia herb, bls. ..... lb. .15 - .17

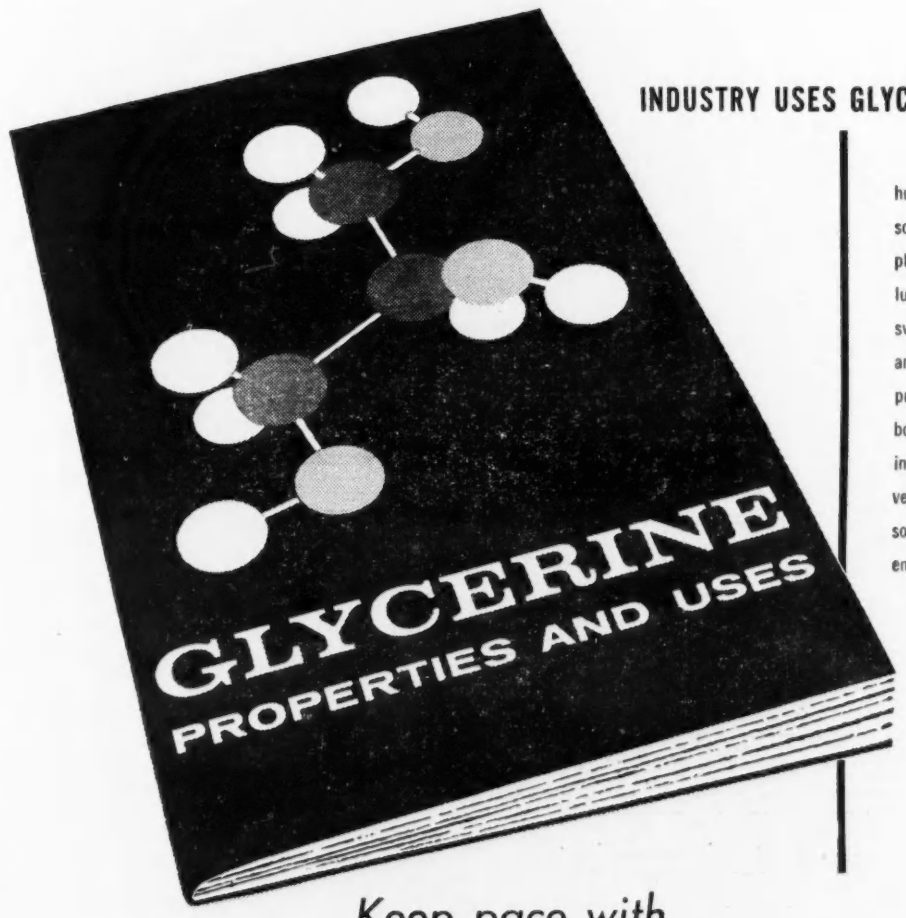
F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton 15.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. ..... lb. .17½- —
Czech, medium, bgs. ..... lb. .11½- —
Indian, light, bgs. ..... lb. .12 - .13
Roumanian, bgs. ..... lb. .11 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs ..... lb. .08½- .09
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, cbys. ..... lb. .16 - —
djns. ..... lb. 17 - —
Cacaodylate NF, bots. ..... lb. 13.00 - 14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Citrate, gran., dms. ..... lb. .86 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. ..... lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld. ..... lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran. dms ..... lb. .85 - .87
Oxides (see oxides under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow.)
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .84 - .85
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd., gran., pearls, dms., 10,000 lb. lots lb. .40½- —
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 31.75 - 33.75
t.c.l., works ton 34.75 - 40.75
lb. .37 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms. lb. .60 - .63
green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms. lb. .60 - .63
Oxalate, fine gran., dms. ..... lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms. ..... lb. .94 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton 34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.33 - 4.23
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. ..... lb. .09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns. ..... gal. 32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls. ..... gal. 4.00 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 1.33 - —
scrap, same basis ton. 1.29 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Formaldehyde, USP, 37% (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0745- .075
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .042 - —
Zone 2, 12-15% methanol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .0735- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .045 - —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .0395- —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .042 - —

Fringetree bark, bls. ..... lb. .80 - .91
Fullers' earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton 19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 20.00 - 21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 16.30 - 17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 17.50 - 18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W ..... lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. 21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l ..... lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .64 - —
200 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .70 - —
225 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .73 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .81 - —
Gelsemium root, bls ..... lb. .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls ..... lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.85
standard, cns., dms. ..... lb. 4.20 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns ..... lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb. 6.00 - 10.25
Root, African, bls ..... lb. .34 - —
Cochin, bgs. ..... lb. .31 - .32
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs ..... lb. .86 - —
No. 3, bgs ..... lb. .80 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs ..... lb. .30 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .13¾- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 - —
164 jellygrams same basis lb. .16 - —
180 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
200 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
93-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .20 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .24 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .26 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .28 - —
299-330 bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30 - —
331-362 bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .38 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .41 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks lb. .19 Nom.
soapIye, 80%, tanks ..... lb. .17 Nom.
refd., CP, USP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32 - —
tanks dlvd to. .30 - —
CP, USP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .29 —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .29¾- —



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Glycerine, CP, yellow, dist., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Gylcerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼ - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog tanks, dlvd lb. .07½ - .07¼
yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06½ - .06¼
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.40 - —

Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs lb. .38 - —

Grindelia robusta herb, bls. lb. .38 - .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins. lb. 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic amber, sorts, bgs lb. .22 - .23
powd., USP, bbls lb. .27 - .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .23 - —
No. 2, bgs lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bgs lb. .16½ - .18
Manila C, bgs .40 - .42
CBB, bgs lb. .37 Nom.
DBB, bgs lb. .29 - .31
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .14 - Nom.
MA, soft, bgs lb. .21 - .23
WS, bgs lb. No stocks.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .24 - .26
nubs, bgs lb. .33 - .35
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
sorts, bgs lb. .22 - —
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .28 - —
nubs, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs. lb. No Stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .16½ - .17½
E, bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .12½ - .14
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14½ - .15½
nubs, bgs lb. .18 - .19
Siam, cs lb. .39 - —

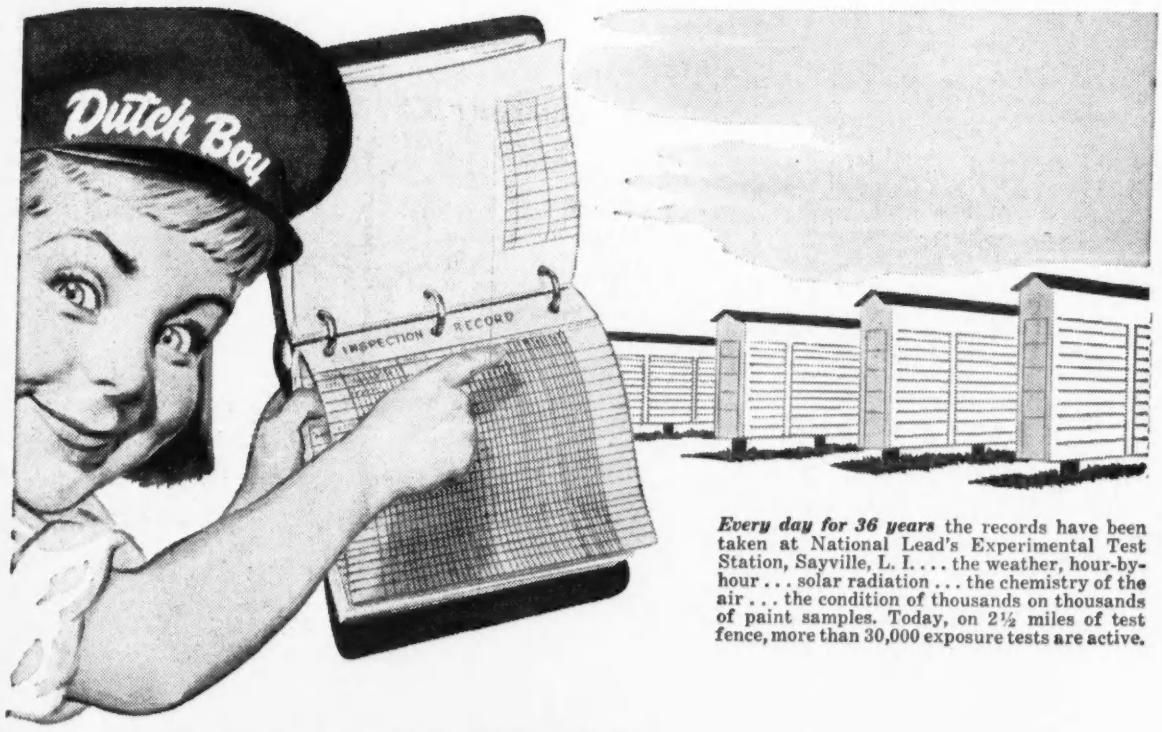
Gum dammar, Singapore, No. 1 bgs. lb. .46 - .48
No. 2, bgs lb. .31 - .34
No. 3, bgs lb. No stocks.
dust., bgs. lb. .16½ - .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14½ - .16
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Guar, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .50 - —
tech. grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .40 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls lb. .55 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .45 - —
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .40 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .38 - .41
Myrrh, cs. lb. .55 - —
Opium (see Opium).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs lb. 22 .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.50 - 4.25
No. 2, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.50
No. 3, cs lb. 2.50 - 3.00
powd., USP, bbls lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs. trucks, dlvd N Y C ton. 20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., same basis ton. 20.00 - —
works, N. Y. C ton. 17.00 - —
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, N. Y. C. ton. 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton. 60.00 - 62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .24 - .28
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. 70 - .75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .14¾ - —
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 - —
Methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb. 22.50 - —
5-lb. lots, works lb. 23.00 - —
1-lb. lots, works lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 1.98 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .222 - —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .242 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½ - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 44.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo. 400.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo. 80.00 - 85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo 90.00 - 95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 8.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 5.65 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastine, bots oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 3.00 - 3.30
85% ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms gram. 4.50 - —
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms gram. 4.50 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½ - .32¼
dlvd. W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800 - —
Hydroquinone, pnoto grade, bbls., dms lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .84½ - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 6.00 - 7.45
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 13.50 - —
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 7.00 - 7.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, jars lb. .75 - 2.57
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb. 16.50 - 21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.42 - —
resub., USP, dms., jars lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb. 5.25 - 5.40
b-Ionone, cns lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole lb. 7.50 - 8.00
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .34
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Iron oxides (see under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow).
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .46 - .70
Formate, dms lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.45



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(Basic Silicate White Lead)

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But thousands of exposure panels at Sayville, National Lead's Experimental Station go one step further. They *prove* you need lead for *uniform* performance. Prove, too, that "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45X" *assures* uniform performance . . . makes exterior paints virtually foolproof, able to handle wide variations in application and service conditions.

In white House Paints, for instance, "45X" insures good self-cleaning. Preserves film integrity, as well.

In tinted House Paints, Dutch Boy "45X" increases film durability and maintains color uniformity.

In Primers, "45X" strengthens adhesion . . . helps keep the bond strong by resisting water.

Paint after paint, it's the same story . . . uniform performance . . . fewer complaints. With "45X," the time and cost of answering complaints goes down. Talk against your paints . . . talk you may not hear . . . fades away. Good will, repeat business comes your way.

Cost is lower, too

You actually need fewer pounds of "45X." For in "45X" the reactive portion of each pigment particle is concentrated at the surface. Pound for pound, *more* lead is available than in other white leads.

No question about it. If you want to cut complaints, step up quality and save money, "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45X" is the lead to use in exterior paints.

National Lead Company: New York 6; Atlanta; Buffalo 3; Chicago 80; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Dallas 2; Philadelphia 25; Pittsburgh 12; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6 (National Lead Co. of Mass.). In Canada: Canadian Titanium Pigments Ltd., 630 Dorchester St., W., Montreal.

Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.75	1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.14¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¾	—
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28½	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
Isoeugenol, cns	lb.	3.60	4.40
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo.	23.00	25.50
smaller lots	kilo.	24.00	26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b Tex. refy	gal.	.15½	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10½	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Benzene (see Cumene).			
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05	—
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.70	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.714	.814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.75	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.80	.90
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.65	1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.45	.55
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.55	.65
Juniper berries, bgs	lb.	.18	.20
Tar, NF, dms	lb.	.42	.60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China), NF, powd., fib. dms	lb.	.10	.12
colloidal, fib. dms	lb.	.15½	.17½
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.15	—

L

Lactose, edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.15	.15½
2,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.15¾	.16½
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.16¾	.17
Edible lactose in bgs. ½-1c. lower.			
fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½	—
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.21½	—
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22¼	—
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22¾	—
USP lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.			
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.26	.28
USP, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.24	.26
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.23	.25
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago	lb.	.11¼	—
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.20	.23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls	lb.	.12	—
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.11	—
Turkish, bls	lb.	.27	—
Yugoslavian, bls	lb.	.11	—
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.63½	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.75	.80
ord., bls	lb.	.25	.40
select, bls	lb.	.90	—
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls	lb.	.23½	—
gran., bbls	lb.	.24½	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.24½	—
NF, cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.32½	.33¼
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.42½	—
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).			
Chloride, dms	lb.	.45	—
Iodide, NF, V jars	lb.	3.82	—
Linoleate, fused, 26@% Pb, dms.	lb.	.33	—
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.16	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1580	—
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lots, works	lb.	.33¾	—
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.34¾	—
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis.	lb.	.35¾	—
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.			
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2075	—
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
24% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
Nitrate, bbls	lb.	.23¾	—
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.29¾	.34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls	lb.	.38¾	.40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works	lb.	.41	—
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.192	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.202	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1935	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2035	—
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.32½	—
Salicylate, normal, dms., works.	lb.	.46	—
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate).			
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead, white, basic sulfate).			
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms	lb.	.15	—
24% Pb., dms	lb.	.18¼	—
solid, 30%	lb.	.23¼	—
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	.17½
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	.15
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	.16½
Lemon bioflavinoid complex, 25-lb. lots, works	lb.	9.00	—
dl-Leucine, dms., works	lb	12.25	15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls	lb.	.10	.12
gran., bbls	lb.	.15	.17
powd., bbls	lb	.12	.15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	—
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point	ton.	18.71	—
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis	ton.	20.21	—
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	23.21	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).			
Limestone, grd., bgs., works	ton.	3.50	4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb.	3.75	4.80
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms	lb.	5.30	7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms	lb.	3.65	5.10
96-98%, dms	lb.	4.05	6.75
ex petitgrain, bots	lb.	4.80	5.90
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.00	1.09
99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld	lb.	2.63	3.23
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb.	.30	—
without leaves, bls	lb.	.35	—
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills	ton.	60.50	—
extracted, 36% bulk, same basis	ton.	53.00	53.50
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
Lithium benzoate, dms	lb.	1.65	1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	2.45	—

artist's conception of a single lactose crystal enlarged 10,000 times

New pricing structure opens hundreds of doors to versatile milk sugar

• Yes, there's a new lower pricing structure on Western Condensing's lactose. And it's another reason so many forward-looking firms are paving the way to bigger profits with this versatile milk sugar.

Hundreds of new users . . . on all kinds of operations . . . are using lactose to replace all or part of carbohydrates previously used . . . because lactose provides many of the desirable properties of other sugars — plus many profit-promoting benefits found only in pure milk sugar.

Food, drug and industrial users are enthusiastic about the way lactose improves quality and performance of their products. Chances are its superior qualities will pay off for you, too. Write today for samples, prices and detailed information on the advantages you can expect from lactose.

Here are typical instances of how the Drug Industry profits with lactose.

- penicillin
- patent medicines
- compressed tablets
- hypodermics
- bacteriological cultures
- dentifrices
- diatetic foods
- dry cultures

Western Condensing's efficient mass production techniques assure still further benefits . . . uniform high quality . . . high purity . . . unlimited supply. Available grades: U.S.P., Edible and Crude.

FOREMOST lactose

WESTERN CONDENSING COMPANY

Appleton, Wisconsin

A WORLD-WIDE SUPPLIER OF HIGH-QUALITY MILK DERIVATIVES

Distributed by **McKESSON & ROBBINS, Inc.** Chemical Department
and their West Coast Subsidiary, **MEFFORD CHEMICAL COMPANY**

Lithium Carbonate—Methyl Cellulose

Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works lb. .82 - 1.10½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .85 1.11½
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.28½- —
tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., or works, frt. alld. lb 1.00 - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. 1.05 - 1.05½
Citrate, NF, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.17½- —
ton lots, dlvd lb 2.18½- —
less ton lots, dlvd lb 2.23½- —
Hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots, works lb.10.50 -12.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .80 - .80½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .81 - .81½
Manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots, lb 1.25 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Stearate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - —
Titanate dms. works lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lobelia herb. bls lb 1.50 —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz.37 50 -39.00

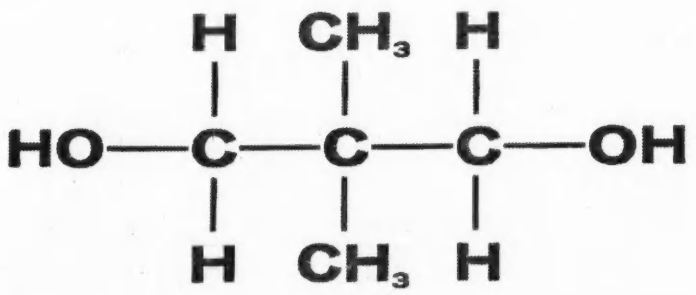
Logwood extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .18½- —
solid No 1, boxes c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.20 - 2.00
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots kilo.140.00 -150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls lb. 2.50 - 2.80
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment lb. 3.15 - 3.25
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works lb. .25¼- .26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
extra light, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .29¼- .30
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
USP, light, ctns lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls. lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash ton.40.00 - —

Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .13
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
t.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - .15
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.65.00 -80.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.34 - 1.41
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .34½- —
pigs, 10.000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .33¾- —
sticks, cs., works frt alld. on carlots lb. .56 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —

Magnesium trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .26 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root bls lb. .55 - .60
Manganese acetate, bbls. dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African 84-87%, 40.000 to 99.999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works ton.102.00 - —
paper bgs., works ton.98.50 - —
dms., works ton.106.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10.000 to 40.000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms lb. 1.80 - 1.94
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb .36 —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mp, dms lb. .32½- —
solid, precip. 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .37½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 - —
precip. 6½-7% Mn. dms lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.87 50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.68.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l. ex dock ton.55.00 -58.00
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
dms. to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
single dm., works lb. .65 - —
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots gram .044 .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 6.30 - 6.40
syn. USP racemic, cns lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .42 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. 52 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran., or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd. fib dms. lb 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow mercury oxide).
USP fib dms lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP).
Metal, 76 lb. per flask net-flask.255.00 -257.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2.4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .75 - —
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - —
tankwagon, 2.000-4.000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .33 - —
4.000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .30 - —
4.000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J gal. .27½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2.000-4.000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4.000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetretramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala, Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .63½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .69½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .48½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .60 - .75
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .89 - 1.00



In the production

of polyester resins and plasticizers

and as a polyurethane intermediate

neopentyl glycol

builds stability into the molecule

DATA ON EASTMAN NEOPENTYL GLYCOL

Characteristics:
Short chain length
Symmetrical
Reactive

Typical Properties:
Form
Crystalline Solid
Color
White
Melting Point
124°-130°C
Purity
96% Minimum

This new Eastman isobutyraldehyde derivative offers the resin formulator a compact, symmetrical molecule with two methyl side groups. Thus, the use of neopentyl glycol in the production of polyester resins and plasticizers results in improved all-'round stability with excellent resistance to thermal degradation and hydrolysis.

Neopentyl glycol should be investigated either alone or as a modifier of other di- and polyols in the manufacture of polyurethane type polyester intermediates. Ethylene oxide reacts readily with neopentyl glycol to yield polyethers which also show promise as raw materials for polyurethane resins. The two primary hydroxyl groups in neopentyl glycol exhibit excellent reactivity, and polyesters prepared from it appear to impart their own stability to the polyurethanes made from them.

We invite you to send for samples and find out for yourself the advantages neopentyl glycol can give to your product. Write us at Kingsport, Tennessee.

Eastman CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.,
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE, subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; New York—260 Madison Ave.; Framingham, Mass.—65 Concord St.; Cincinnati—Carew Tower; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; Houston—1300 Main St.; St. Louis—Continental Bldg. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S.W. Sixth Ave.; Salt Lake City—73 S. Main St.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

Methyl cellulose, standard vs., (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .15¾- —
single unit, same basis lb. .12 - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .46 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67 - —
Chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 31.00 - 42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate fib dms lb 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.64 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .68 - —
2-Methylbenzylamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
3-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.89 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.90 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., c.l., works lb. .445 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methylene blue, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.40
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.55
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .15 - .15½
New York gal. .16 - .17
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - —
Trioxide, pure dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
tech., dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.31 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m cresol)
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .55¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 4.45 - 5.15
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.05 - 5.65
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Musk, syn., ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 5.30
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .10½- —
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Montana, oriental, bgs lb. .09 - —
Yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 64.00 -65.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 79.00 -80.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 63.00 -64.00
Extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 - .10¼

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S)
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .07 Nom.
refd., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 1 kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .45 - —
500-999 gram lots, basis, activity, gram. .50 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.45 - 2.65
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .77 - .90½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. 73¾- 81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb 38½- 46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. 64½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .76 - —
green bbls. lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼- .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted, kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same bassi lb. .40 - .42
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

SOLVAY

METHYL CHLORIDE

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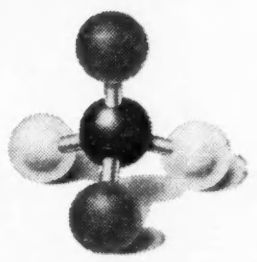

Check these Physical Properties of Solvay Methyl Chloride

Formula	CH_3Cl
Molecular Weight	50.49
Boiling Point	−23.7°C. • −10.65°F.
Freezing Point	−97.6°C. • −143.7°F.
Specific Gravity liquid 20/4°C	0.918
gas 0°C. 760 mm. (air = 1)	1.74
Pounds per Gallon Liquid at 20°C. (4.83 atm.)	7.5
Coefficient of Cubical Expansion (Liquid) Avg. 0° to 40°C.	0.0022/°C.
Vapor Density at B.P. (760 mm.)	2.47 g./liter
Refractive Index Liquid $N_D^{23.7}$	1.3712
Viscosity Liquid (20°C.)	0.24 centipoise
Surface Tension (in air) 20°C.	16.2 dynes/cm.
Specific Heat Liquid (20°C.)	0.382 cal./g./°C.
Gas (25°C. 15 psia)	
Cp	0.199 cal./g./°C.
Cv	0.155 cal./g./°C.
Latent Heat of Vaporization (At B.P.)	102.3 cal./gm.
Critical Temperature	143.1°C. • 289.6°F.
Critical Pressure	65.9 atm.
Flash Point	Below 0°C.

Solvay Methyl Chloride meets the traditional Solvay high standards of quality and purity. This means that you can depend on it whether you use it as a catalyst carrier in low-temperature polymerizations, a refrigerant, a coolant, a solvent, an extractant for highly heat-sensitive products, a propellant in high pressure aerosols, or as a methylating agent in the production of plastics, intermediates or dyes.

If you have any questions regarding the use of Solvay Methyl Chloride in your operations—write us and we will be glad to send you additional data. For FREE 26-PAGE BOOK on Solvay Chloromethanes, or information on a specific problem, fill out and mail the coupon below.

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DU-8

o-Nitrochlorobenzene—Oil, Olibanum

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .26 .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms lb. 75 —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald. unit-ton. 1.20 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.00 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, July, August unit-ton. 2.75 + .50
After September 1 unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24¾- —
tanks dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane-1, and -2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —

p-Nitrophenol, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., lb. .53 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. 09 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, cone., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs. lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .95 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. .95 - —
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —

Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24½- —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 11c. higher

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers, views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns lb. 3.05 - 3.35
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - —
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Angelica root, bots lb. 66.00 -100.00
seed, bots lb. 56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .48 - .65
Avocado, cns. lb. 3.25 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 2.15 - 3.00
55-60%, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 9.75 -11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns lb. 1.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns lb. 1.75 - 3.30
redist., USP, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.40
Calamus, bots lb. 12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .30 - .45
white, dms lb. .29 - —
Cananga, native, cns lb. 8.50 - 8.75
rectified, cns lb. 10.00 -13.00
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.50 - —

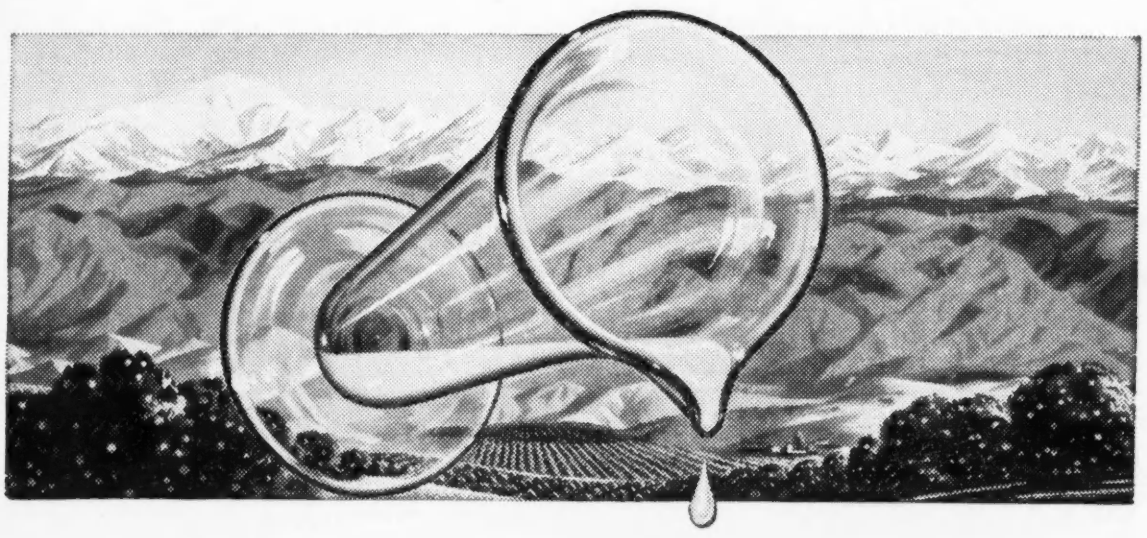
Oil, capsicum (see Capsicum oleoreson).
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 38.00 - 40.50
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2500- —
l.c.l. lb. .2600- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2610- —
l.c.l. lb. .2710- —
tanks lb. .2410- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2460- —
l.c.l. lb. .2560- —
tanks lb. .2260- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .20¼- —
tanks lb. .17¼- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .18 - —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .24 - —
tanks lb. .21 - —
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l lb. — - —
l.c.l. lb. .28½- —
tanks lb. — - —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., works. lb. .13½- .14½
75% dms., works lb. .17½- .18½
Cedarleaf, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.90
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.00
Celery seed, bots lb. 8.00 -20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 190.00-195.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns lb. 3.65 - 4.05
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon, bark, bots lb. 36.00 -70.00
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.60 - 2.00
USP, cns., dms. (Cassia) lb. 10.25 -10.90
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .90 - —
Java, cns. lb. 1.95 - —
Java-type, cns. lb. 1.65 - —
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.65 - 1.90
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .11⅞- —
Pac. Coast lb. .10¾- —
refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl., lb. .20½- .21½
deodorized, tax incl., dms lb. .22 - .23
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .12 - .12½
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.45 - 1.55
Copaiba, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb. 11.75 - —
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .12½- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06 - —
refd., salad, dms lb. .18¼- .18⅛
tanks lb. .1609- —
Costus, bots. oz. 8.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East lb. .12½ Nom.
Valley lb. .12½ Nom.
Texas lb. .12⅜ Nom.
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04¾- —
refd., salad, dms. lb. .18⅛- .18½
tanks lb. .16⅛- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 4.10 - 4.25
Cumin, bots., cns lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Cypress, bots lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.25 - 4.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms lb. .62 - —
80-90%, dms. lb. .72 - —
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.80 - —
Fir, canada, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Fish, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1500- .1550
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1730- .1780
light-pressed, dms lb. .1350- .1400
tanks lb. .1200- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 4.50 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 13.50 -14.50
Bourbon, cns lb. 14.00 -15.00
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots lb. 18.50 -19.50
Grapefruit, dms lb. 1.70 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .16¼- .18¼
extra, winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .17¼- —
prime, burning, dms, c.l. lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .19¾- .21¼
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.65 - 2.05
Hemlock, cns. lb 2.10 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns. lb. .38 - .55
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.55 - 2.95
Lavender, flower, USP, French 35-37% ester, cns lb. 2.85 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns lb. 9.25 -10.00
40-42% ester, cns lb. 10.00 -14.00
spike, Spanish, cns lb. 2.05 - 2.60
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Messina, cns lb. 5.50 - —
terpeneless, bots. lb. 50.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 2.15 - —
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns lb. 4.65 - —
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns lb. 3.75 - —
West Indian, cns lb. 3.75 - —
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 6.00 - 8.00
terpeneless, bots. lb. 50.00 -85.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1660- —
l.c.l. lb. .1760- .1810
tanks (f.o.b. Minneapolis) lb. .1330- —
New York lb. .1460- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1500- .1510

Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.

Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 5.75 - 6.75
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic & Gulf lb. .08½ Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. lb. .17½ Nom.
syn., bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms lb. .28 - .31
Neroli, NF, French bots lb. 575.00 - —
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 10.90 - —
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 10.90 - —
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .50 - .60
Oiticica, liq., dms. lb. .16½- .17
tanks lb. .15 - —
Oleo, extra dms. lb. .18¼- .18¾
Olibanum, bots lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.00



Are you getting full, unadulterated flavor in your lemon oil?

What sets your product above your competitor's? FLAVOR! However you use Oil of Lemon, the flavor of your finished product is the most important consideration.

When something so important costs so little, doesn't it make good sense to buy the best? And the best Oil of Lemon is Exchange Brand, made only from *California and Arizona* lemons—grown and skillfully processed by the Sunkist Growers, the people who know citrus best.

Be sure you don't get adulterated, watered-down lemon flavor.

Ask your supplier to insist on Exchange Brand Oil of Lemon, the *4-to-1 favorite* over all other lemon oils *combined.*

Sunkist Growers

PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by

DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

UNGERER & COMPANY, INC.
161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.

Exchange ®

OIL OF LEMON, U.S.P.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Department, Sunkist Growers.

Oil, olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty-paid	gal.	3.45	- 3.60
Orange, sweet, dist., cns.	lb.	.45	- .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Calif., cns., dms	lb.	.60	- 1.25
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	.50	- .60
Messina, cns.	lb.	3.85	- 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	2.50	- 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	65.00	-120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.00	- —
Palm, clarif., dms.	lb.	.1550-	.1650
Palmarosa, cns	lb.	8.50	-10.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100 F. tanks, East Coast refy	gal	14	—
Patchouli, dms	lb.	6.25	- 8.75
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel)			
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills.	lb.	.13¾-	—
refd., dms.	lb.	.19½-	.19¾
tanks,	lb.	.17½-	—
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns.	lb	2 75	3 50
Peppermint, nat., dms	lb.	6.25	- 7.50
redist., USP, dms	lb.	6.75	- 8.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Petitgrain South American cns. dms	lb.	3.35	- 3.50
Pimento, berry, NF, ams	lb.	4.50	5 00
leaf, cns	lb.	2.30	- 2.60
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.12¼-	—
ex whse	lb.	.14¼-	—
steam-dist., dms., ex whse. N.Y.C	lb.	.176 -	—
dlvd.	lb.	.179 -	—
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).			
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.23	Nom.
Red (see Acid, oleic)			
Rice bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l	lb.	.18	Nom.
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.15½	Nom.
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots	oz.	43.00	-57 00
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms	lb	.60	1 00
tech., cns. dms	lb	50	70
Rue, bots.	lb	2 00	2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast.	lb.	.17⅜-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15⅞-	—
Sage, clary, bots	lb.	18.75	-19.00
Dalmatian, cns	lb.	4.10	- 4.65
Spanish, cns.	lb	1 20	- 1.45
Sandalwood, NF, cns	lb.	13.00	- —
Sardine crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	.08½-	.09
Sassafras, artif., dms	lb.	.48	- .60
nat., dom., USP, dms	lb.	1.45	- 2 10
imp. Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum)			
Savin, cns	lb.	2.75	—
Savory, cns.	lb.	4.25	- —
Sesame, refd., dms	lb.	.38	- .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.35	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	44	- —
tanks, works	gal	23	—
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	27.50	-31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur.	lb.	.11¾-	—
foots soapstock, acid, 95% tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.07¼-	—
refd., alkali, dms	lb.	.1645-	.1675
tanks	lb.	.1445-	—
clarified, dms	lb.	.1595-	.1625
tanks	lb.	.1395-	—
salad, dms	lb.	.1675-	.1700
tanks	lb.	.1475-	—
Spearmint, USP, dms	lb.	4.50	- 5.60
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms.	lb.	.1675-	.1725
tankcars	lb.	.1500-	—
nat., winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1575-	.1625
tankcars	lb.	.1400-	—
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	2.10	- 2 75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.	lb	4.25	9 50
Southern, cns	lb.	2.30	- 2.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.03¾-	.04¼
tanks, works	lb.	.02½-	—
dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.06¼-	—
refd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	.06¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	.07⅛
tanks, works	lb.	.05¼-	.05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms., c.l.	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¼-	.16
Tangerine, Floridian, dms	lb.	2.00	- 3.80
Tansy, dms	lb.	7.50	- 8 40
Tar acid (see T's).			
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0561-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0624-	—
whse	lb.	.0745-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.046 -	—
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South	gal	1.05	- —
ex whse. N. Y. C	gal.	1.15	- —
refd., dms., incl., works, l.c.l.	gal.	.92	- —
N. Y. whse.	gal.	1.02	- —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).			
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms.	lb.	1.45	- 1.75
white, cns.	lb.	1.70	- 2.00
tech., white, cns	lb.	40	1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.25½-	.25¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	- .26½
tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.24	- .24¼
domestic mills	lb.	.24½	Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).			
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.28	- .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns	lb.	11.75	-11.90
Haitian, cns	lb.	9.60	-11.00
Java, cns	lb.	18.50	-20.00
Wheat, germ, 5-gal. dms	gal.	11.20	- —
White, mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	gal.	.55	- —
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.56	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.61	- —
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.57	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.62	- —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.63	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	- —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.69½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½-	—
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.76	- —
200-210 vs., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.75	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.79	- —
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.78½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.84½-	—
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns.	lb.	6.35	-10.30
Southern, cns	lb.	3.20	-19.50
syn. (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed (see Oil, Chenopodium, NF).			
Wormwood, cns	lb.	5.50	- 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots	lb.	14.00	-16.00
extra, bots	lb.	28.00	-40.00
Madagascar, bots	lb.	No stocks	
Oleostearine, dms.	lb.	.11½-	.11¾
Opium, USP, cns	oz.	19.20	-19.45
gran., USP, cns	oz.	21.65	-21.90
powd., USP, cns	oz.	21.65	-21.90
Orange cadmium-selenide lithopone, light shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.80	- —
deep shade, bbls	lb.	2.00	- —
Orange, cadmium-mercury lithopone, deep shade, bbls	lb.	1.75	- —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N.C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.33	- .33½
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dinitroaniline toner CP	lb.	1.45	- —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.2235-	—
Molybdated, bbls.	lb.	.46	- .46½
o-Nitroaniline toner, kegs.	lb.	1.15	- —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.14	- .16
sweet, bls.	lb.	.16	- .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls.	lb.	.45	- .50
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.50	- .53
Verona, bls.	lb	.35	- .40
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb	.40	.45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl)			
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).			
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).			
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).			
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).			
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).			
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).			
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).			
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).			
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).			
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl)			
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).			
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).			
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).			
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).			
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).			
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).			
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).			
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).			
Osage, orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l.	lb.	.40	- —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.,	lb.	19	- —
Ouabain, USP, bots	gram	3.00	4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns. 100-lb. lots, works	lb	4 75	5.00
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.92	- 5.17

P

Papain, USP, African, bots	lb	3 50	4 00
Ceylon	lb	3 00	3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots	oz	5 00	—
smaller lots	oz	5.05	5 20
Sulfate, cns.	oz	7 10	7 35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs	lb.	26	—
Spanish, bgs	lb.	.33	- .38
Yugoslavian, bgs	lb.	.32	- .33
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).			
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).			
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline).			
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloraniline).			
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).			
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).			
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).			
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).			
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).			
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy	lb.	.0750-	—
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, c.l., refy	lb.	.0905-	—
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy	lb.	.0905-	—
130°-132°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy	lb.	.0905-	—
132°-134°F, ASTM, c.l., refy	lb.	.0905-	—
135°-137°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy	lb.	.0905-	—
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7-10c. per lb higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c per lb. higher.			
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.			
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.1075-	—
l.c.l., frt alld	lb.	.1275-	.1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.17	- —

Scents mean dollars!

We are specialists in masking unpleasant odors

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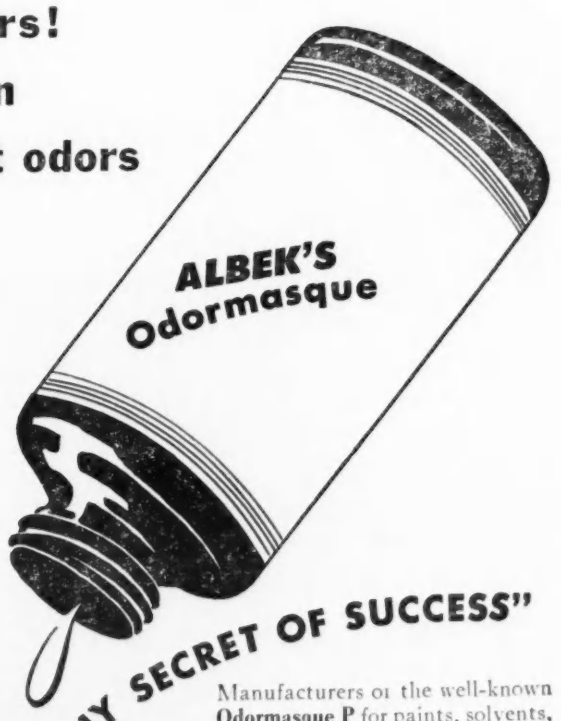
We will forward our recommendation without obligation on your part.



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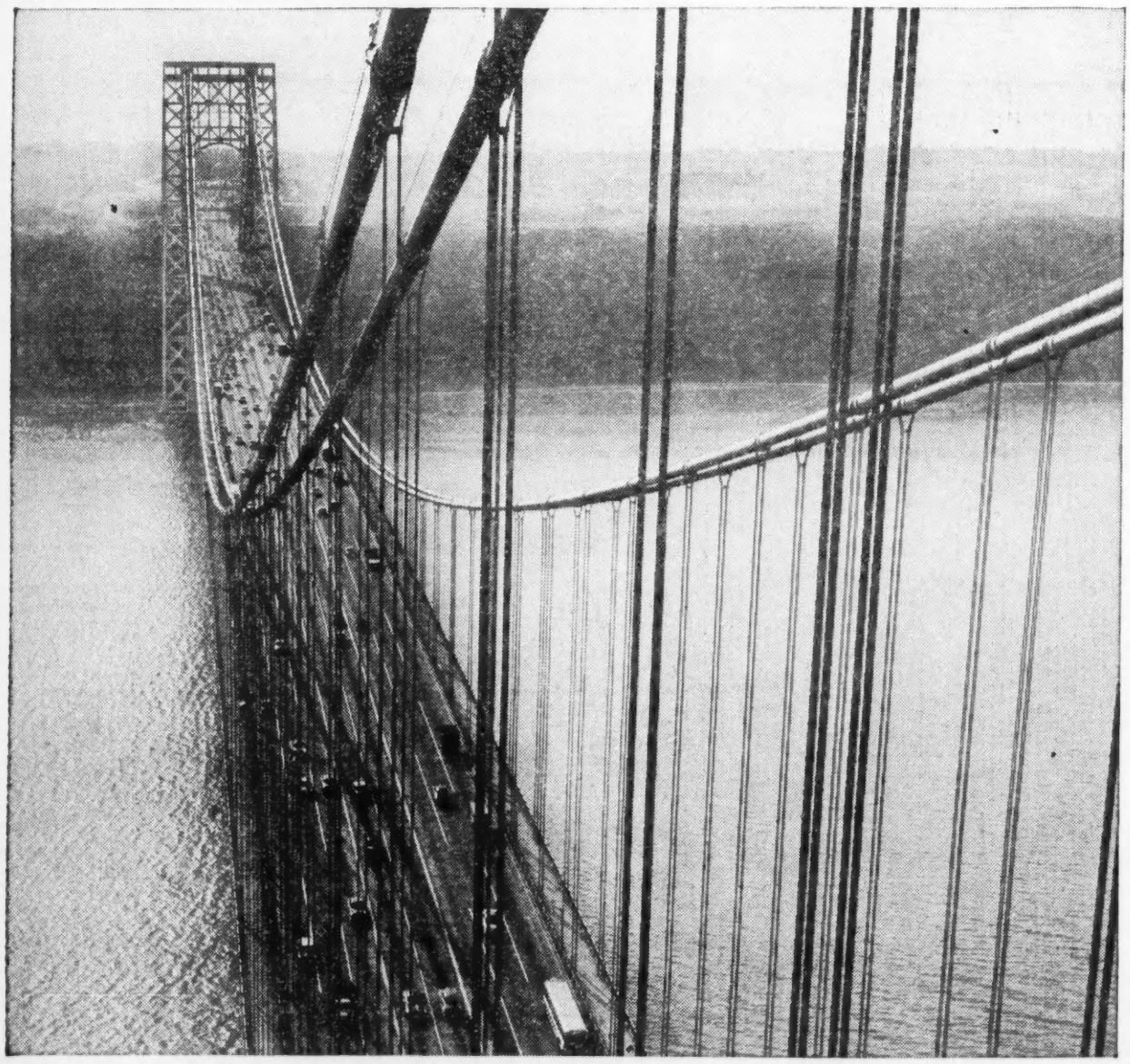
Paraformaldehyde—Phloroglucinol

Paraformaldehyde, USP, X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, bgs., dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealer, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - .47
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 56.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls. lb. 1.35 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0475- .0520
Procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0475- .0520
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0475- .0520
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - .30
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks., Tex. refy. gal. .13 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .31½ - —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs. lb. No prices.
Japanese, hontaka, bgs. lb. .33 - .34
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt lb. .56 - .57
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .29½ - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .28 - —
white, bgs lb. .35 - .36
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp., bls. lb. 1.10 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .11½ - —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06 - .06⅝
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07⅝ - .08
tanks, refy. lb. .08¼ - .05⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07⅛ - .08⅛
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½ - .09¾
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅜ - .05⅝
extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¼ - .06⅞
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - .08¼
tanks, refy. lb. .04½ - .05⅛
Petrolatum, USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07⅝ - .08¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅞ - .10⅛
tanks, refy lb. .05⅞ - .07
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08½ - .08¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¾ - .10⅝
tanks, refy. lb. .06⅜ - .06⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07¾ - .08¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½ - .09¾
tanks, refy. lb. .05¼ - .06⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¼ - .06¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07⅞ - .08⅛
tanks, refy. lb. .04½ - .06⅞
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles, gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, Calif., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N.J., N.Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .195 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal. gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625- —
N. J., dlvd gal. .32 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .33½ - —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd. gal. .37 - —
Petroleum naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
VM&P, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J. and N. Y gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-262°F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F b.r., 43°C m.a.p., N. J gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F., b.r., 48°C, m.p.a., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F b.r., 29°C m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F b.r., 41.5°C m.a.p. Houston gal. .25 - —
287°-326°F., b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
310°-314°F., b.r., 13.5°C., m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348° b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .35 - —
320°-360°F., b.r., 16°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F, 37°C., m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F., b.r., 30°C., m.a.p. Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania western gal. .15 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½ - .18¾
l.c.l., works lb. .17½ - .19
tanks, works lb. .14½ - .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.03 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .17¾ - .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - .19
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ - —
39°C or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .19¼ - .19⅛
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾ - .20⅛
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.s., frt, adjusted lb. .39 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis, lb. .43 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½ - —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. 95 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .76 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.25 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
l-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.15 - 4.35
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .41½ - —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
tech., fib. drums., works lb. 10.45 - —



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PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

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Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 45.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.94 - 4.99
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.34 - 5.39
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.99 - —
75-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.99 - —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.99 - —

The Florida prices (above) are based on fuel oil at $2.47 per bbl. and labor at $1.43. Recent oil advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .16½ - —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½ - —
Phthalic anhydride, ogs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½ - —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline 98%, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.65 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .72 - —
Mexican, bgs lb. .58 - —
Pink root, bls lb 3.00 - 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms. frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.50 - 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.70 - 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works ton. 37.00 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks lb. .02¾ - —
Linseed, dms lb. .06 - .06¾
Marine, dms lb. .04¼ - .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 - .05½
Tall, tanks, works ton. 30.00 -40.00
dms., c.l., works ton. 50.00 -70.00
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 105.00 -107.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 15.60 - —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .17½ - .18
Dutch, bgs lb. .23½ - .24
Iranian, bgs lb. .14½ - .15
Polish, bgs. lb. .22½ - .23
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
Potash, caustic reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd. dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
Potassium bichromate in dms ½c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, doms., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .38½ - —
dms., c.l. lb. .38 - —
smaller lots lb. .39 - .42
imp, kgs. lb. .29 - —
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - —
25-200-lb. lots lb. .52 - .62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .37 - .38
Carbonate, NF, gram., bbls., dms. lb. .20 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½ - .11½
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .12
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .35 - —
Chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.25 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.25 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs. lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms lb. .41 - —
powd., dms lb. .40½ - .41½
Cyanide dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).

Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .50 - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .22½ - —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms, 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½ - .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, base price. unit-ton. .17 - .176⅝
July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .36 - —
July forward unit-on. .38 - —
39-63% K_2O_2, bgs, c.l., works, base price ton. 26.00 —
July forword ton. 27.20 -27.35
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -12.50
USP, gran., dms. lb. .18 - —

Potassium nitrate in bags 50c. per 100 lbs less in kegs, $1 more.

Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Potassium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 191.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 198.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 302.50 - —

Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.

Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
Permanganate, coml., kgs., works. lb. .24½ - .27½
USP, dms., works lb. .27¼ - .29
Persulfate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
Pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½ - .18½
Prussiate red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 17.00 -17.30
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60

Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works. lb. .09½ - .10

Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.

Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .701 - .767
Sulfate agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price, unit-ton. .64 - —
July forward unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½ - —
powder, dms. lb. .16½ - .17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ - —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾ - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl., works lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, base price ton. 13.45 - —
July forward ton. 14.90 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. powd., dms., c.l lb. .40½ - —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .41 - —
smaller lots lb. .41½ - .47
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms, works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms, c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½ - .55

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Pregnenolone—Sage

Pregnenolone, bots. ..... gram. .45 - —
Acetate, bots. ..... gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.63 - —
100-500-lb. lots ..... lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .50 - —
Acetate, bots. ..... gram .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04½- —
N. Y. Harbor ..... gal. .09 - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots ..... kilo.55.10 -55.30
Propy thiouracil prices in West lc. higher dlvd., on same basis.
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10½- —
tanks, same basis lb .07 - —
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —

Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. ..... lb. .55 - —
blonde, bgs. ..... lb. .18 - —
husks, bgs. ..... lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅜- .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04½
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton lots lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .02½- .04
Pumpkin seed, bgs ..... lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrin, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .43 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, obls., works lb. .65 - —
liq., 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.80
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrine per 100cc odorless base), dms., works ... gal. 41.75 -42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 - —
purif., 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —

Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots ..gram. .37½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, works ..long-ton. 3.00 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF, dms. ..... lb. 3.27 - 3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works. lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works .lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works. lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
colors, dms., works ..... lb. .15 - —
USP bots ..... lb. 9.50 - —

Q

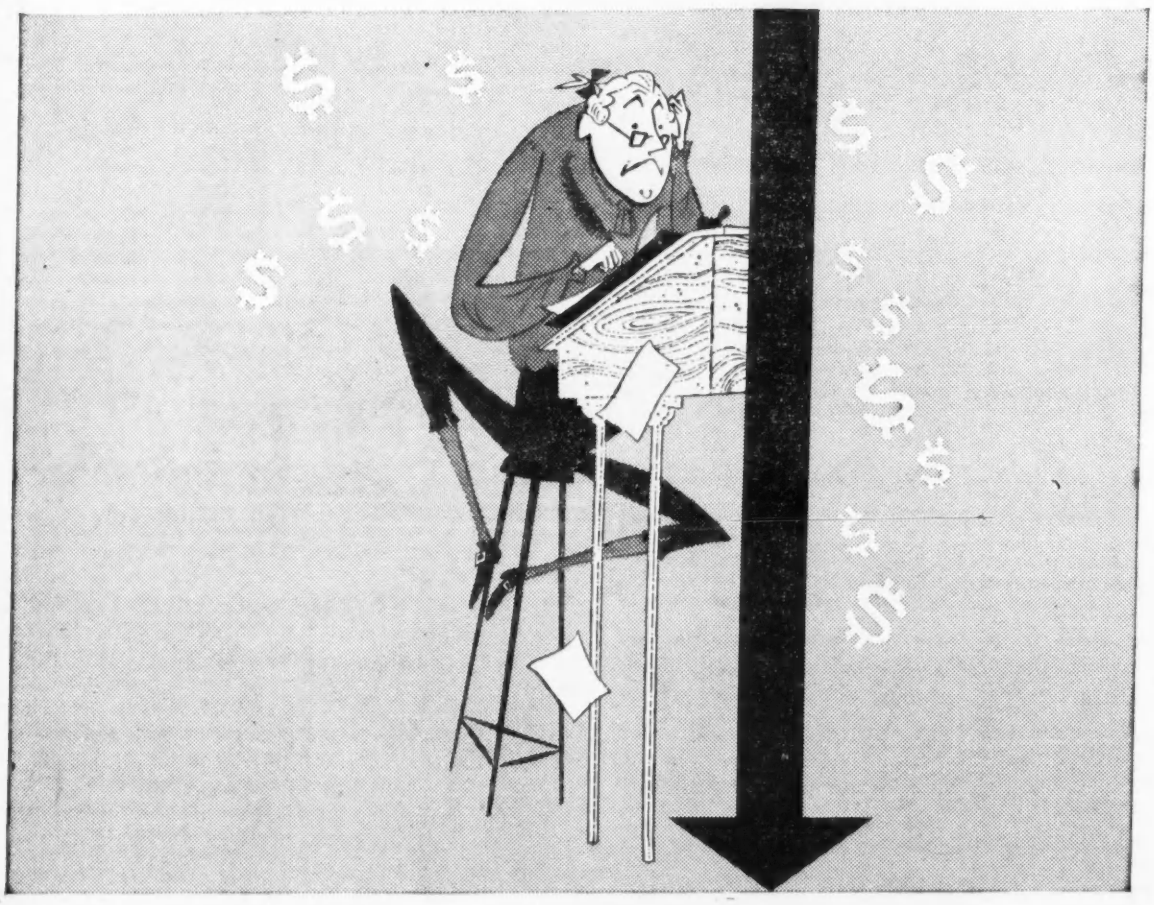
Quassia chips ..... lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .08¼- .08½
solid., clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12 23/64
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs ..... lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - .87
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .37½- —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½- —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 2.00 - —
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls., lb 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.95 - —
orange red, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.81 - —
Selenide lithopone, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.77 - —
dark, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.90 - —
red shade, dark, bbls., same basis lb. 3.44 - —
light, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.24 - 2.32
medium, bbls., same basis lb. 2.99 - —
medium light, bbls., same basis lb. 2.49 - —
Mercury lithopone, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.40 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.95 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.10 - —
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner bbls., works ... lb. 1.65 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l. Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0675- —
Lake C toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.13 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works. lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works. lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., c.l., works. lb. 5.77 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works ... lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .02¾- —
Naphthol, ITR, bbls., works ... lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08 - —
Para toner, bbls ..... lb. 1.10 - —
chlorinated, kgs ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - 5.60
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 6.40 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex-dock. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock ..... lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.62 - 1.65
light shades, kgs., works ... lb. 1.62 - 1.65
Turkey, bbls., works ..... lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald ..... lb. .26 - .32
Venetian, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works ..... lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0675- —
Watchung-type, bbls ..... lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots ..... gram. 5.00 - 5.50
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .78½- —
USP, dms., works ..... lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans ..... lb. 32.00 -36.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. 1.75 Nom.
powd., bbls ..... lb. 2.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd. kilo. 65.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo. 130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo. 125.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, exwhse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 25-kilo lots, kilo. 17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots ..... kilo. 17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots ..... kilo. 18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls ..... lb. .49 - .49¼
activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins ..... lb. 45.00 - —
Safrol, dms ..... lb. .90 - 1.05
Sage, Cretan, bgs ..... lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. ..... lb. .44 - —
Italian ..... lb. .26 Nom.



Figured your Caustic Soda costs lately?

An up-to-date analysis on the form of caustic soda you are buying may reveal a source of substantial savings for you.

Perhaps you should be buying liquor instead of dry. Maybe you should be getting 73% liquor instead of 50%.

A casual appraisal is not sufficient to uncover hidden savings. It takes delving into various cost factors such as purchase price of the material, transportation costs, unloading costs, labor cost for process handling, and investment cost of any added equipment to handle unloading and storage.

This is where Columbia-Southern's technical staff can be of service to you, and they are glad to do it, free and with no obligation whatsoever.

As a result of increasing costs in transportation, as well as changing conditions in your own plant, the best buy for you 5 years ago in caustic soda may not be your best buy today.

But why wonder? Why risk the chance of losing money every day from buying the wrong form of caustic? Contact Columbia-Southern's Pittsburgh office today. Arrangements will be made to give you an up-to-date analysis.

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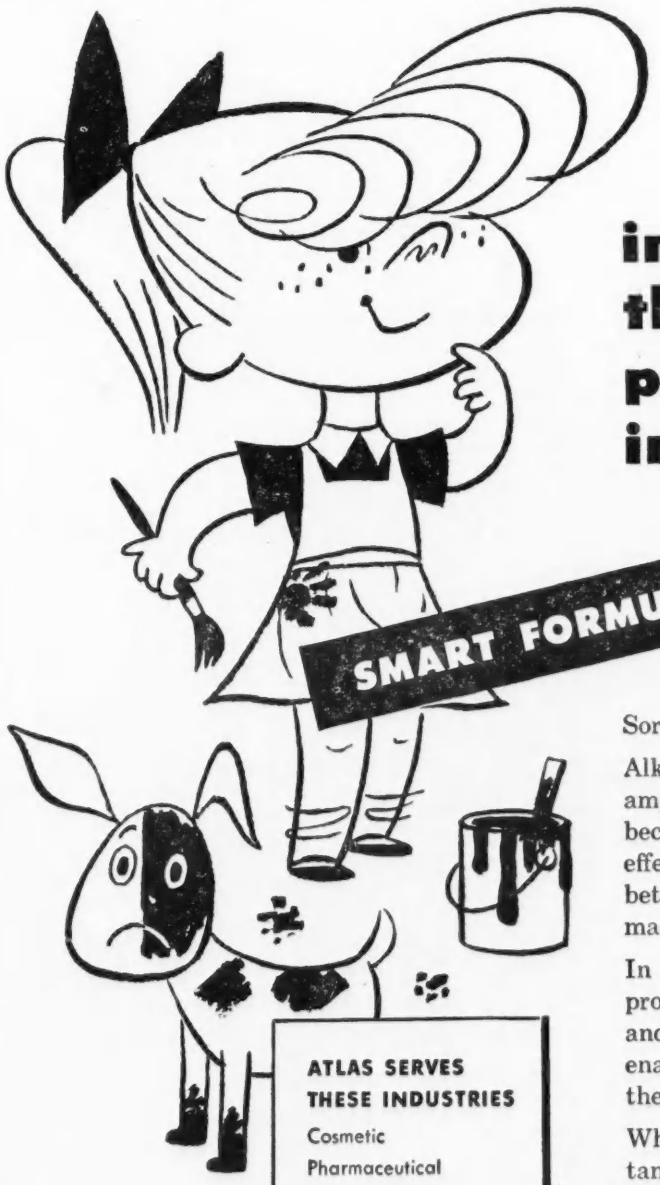
Sago Flour—Sodium Metaborate Tetrahydrate

Sago flour, raw, bgs ..... lb. 07 - .07¼
refd., bgs ..... lb. 08½ - .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms ..... lb 1.00 - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs ..... lb 1.15 - —
Powdered salol, 25c higher.
Salt rock, paper bgs., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 1.03 - —
table, vacuum common fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.23 - —
Saltcake, dom. bulk works, 100% Na2SO4 basis ton 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies chips bgs. .65 - .66
powd., fib dms ..... lb. 75 - 76
Sarsaparilla root, unp., Honduras, bls lb. .58 - .62
Mexican, bls. ..... lb. .58 - .62
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb 45 - —
select, bbls. ..... lb. 65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt alld 100% basis lb. 95 - —
powd bgs. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 17.40 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. 30½ - —
smaller lots lb .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 13.50 - 15.50
Senega root, bls ..... lb. 3.10 - —
Senna leaves, Alex. whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings ..... lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. ..... lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. ..... lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls. bxs. .... lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. ..... lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria, root, bls ..... lb. 5.50 - —
Sesame seed, Egyptian, hulled, bgs. lb. .19½ - —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .17 - —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs. lb. .26 - —
nat., bgs ..... lb. .16½ - —
Salvarodian, natural, bgs ..... lb. .17½ - —
Indian, natural, bgs ..... lb. .20½ - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb lots ..... lb. .60 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb lots ..... lb. .61 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots ... lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb lots ... lb. .68 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .69 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .49 - .50
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .47 - .48
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .44 - .45
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works, exwnse ton 45.00 - 55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton 25.00 - 30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works .... ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. Troy oz. .90½ - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .84½ - —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .84½ - —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .84⅝ - —
100-oz. lots ..... oz. .84⅞ - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .60 - —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .61½ - —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .61¾ - —
250-oz. lots ..... oz. .62¼ - —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF bots. dms. 1,000 oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls ..... lb. .38 - .40
crushed, bls., bbls ..... lb. .45 - —
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .45 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.90 - 4.67
bulk, c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.62
bulk, c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
liq., 50% sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon type, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - 2.90
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rayon-type, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs 5.20 - —
Sal., conc., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs. c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .13¾ - —
NF 60% gran dms. c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .15½ - —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refd. bbls. works lb. 83 - —
p-Aminobenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.35 - 2.45
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. divd. E lb. .29½ - —
Arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13¾ - .14½
Arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - .14½
soln., dms., works gal. .59 - .67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo. 12.00 - —
10-kilo lots ..... kilo. 12.35 - —
5-kilo lots ..... kilo. 12.75 - —
1-kilo lots ..... kilo. 13.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots ..... kilo. 13.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more lb. 46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Bichromate bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12¾ - .13¾
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1890 - —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works ... lb. .38 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
monohydrated bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10½ - .11¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, bgs. ..... lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¾ - .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms ..... lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms ..... lb. .26½ - .27¼
USP, XIV gran., dms ..... lb. .29½ - .30¼
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb lots. lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15¾ - —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works ... lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¾ - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½ - —
smaller lots. ..... lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1430 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms ..... lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms. ..... lb. .80 - .83
tech, dms. ..... lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono., dms., c.l. ... lb. 1.20 - —
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .24½ - —
Hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½ - .23
technical (see Soda, Caustic).
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, NF (see Sodium thiosulfate).
pea crystals, bgs. ..... 100-lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Hyposulfite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms. ..... lb. 2.55 - 2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½ - —
60% cbys., dms., works lb. .26½ - —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works. lb. .16½ - —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .18½ - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 85.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton 135.50 - 140.50
Sodium metaborate octahydrate in bbls, $24.50 per ton higher.
Metaborate tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works ton 204.00 - —

Sodium, metallic bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.17 - .19
less than 14,000-lb. lots, works, tanks, works	lb.	.175 - .195
	lb.	.16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.70 - 7.65
dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.85 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.20 - 8.10
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.60 - 6.50
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.10 - 7.00
Molybdate, anhyd., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.88 - —
cryst., dms., works	lb.	.69 - .73
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).		
Naphthionate, bbls	lb.	.70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works	ton	47.00 - —
bulk c.l. works	ton	43.50 - —
Imp 100-lb bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac. whse	ton	51.25 - —
bulk c.l. same basis	ton	47.75 - —
USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½ - —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.30 - —
l.c.l., orks	100 lbs.	6.65 - 7.25
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.40 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.30 - 7.65
Oxalate, 88% bgs., works	100 lbs.	10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).		
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Amino salicylate).		
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.26 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½ - .34
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.26 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½ - .34
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26½ - .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.		
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.173 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.178 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss	lb.	.1860- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.1910- .196
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms	lb.	.44 - .45
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.65 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.05 - —
USP dried powd. bgs., dms., works	lb.	.19 - .20½
monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	8.70 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	9.10 - 9.70
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.60 - 8.20
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	8.65 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	9.05 - 9.65
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.80 - 5.40
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.		
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide).		
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lb.	10.85 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.60 -11.85
ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb	.36 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37 - .39
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.52½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.92½- 8.52½
Salicylate, USP, dms	lb.	.74 - .76
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	4.00 - 4.25
zone 2	100 lbs.	4.25 - 4.50
zone 3	100 lbs.	4.65 - 4.80
zone 4	100 lbs.	5.25 - 6.50
Sales zones are: (1) Atl. States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C. S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan. Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.		
Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.80 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.15 - —
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.30 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.65 - —
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.45 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.80 - 2.30
tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.10 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.10 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.70 - 2.95
tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.75 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.45 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.80 - 3.30
tanks, works	100 lbs.	2.10 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works	ton.	62.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.075 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c per lb. higher.		
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.571 - .625
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).		
Sulfanilate, bbls., works	lb.	.22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms	lb.	.22¼- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	ton.	52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms	lb.	.17½- .18
gran., fib. dms	lb.	.17½- .18
Sulhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½- —
liq. 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis	ton.	115.00 - —
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald	lb.	.05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¼- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works E., frt. equald	lb.	.04¾- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼- —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	3.50 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).		
Tetraborate (see Borax).		
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.03½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04½- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms.	lb.	.55 - .65
tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works	lb.	.317 - —
less than ton lots, works	lb.	.337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls	lb.	.12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).		
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.10½- —
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.10¾- —
1-ton or less, works	lb.	.11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l.	lb.	.38 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.42 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms. c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E	lb.	.39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l. frt alld E.	lb.	.38 - —
l.c.l., frt adjusted E	lb.	.40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt alld E.	lb.	.44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E	lb.	.46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.		
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.87½- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.27½- 8.87½
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.65 - —
l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	9.40 - 9.80
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.05 - —
l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	9.80 -10.40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E	lb.	2.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.23 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).		
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).		
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works	lb.	.28 - —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald	gal.	.31 - .32
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).		
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.34 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.35 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.25 - .26
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼- —
ton lots, works	lb.	.25 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.25¼- —
tanks, works	lb.	.23¼- —
reg. 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16 - —
ton lots, works	lb.	.16¾- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.17 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur.	ton.	50.00 -51.00
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.23 —
mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.066 —
Sparteine sulfate, cns	oz.	.80 - .85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls	lb.	75 - —
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works	lb.	.01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05½- —
Squill, white, bls	lb.	.16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls	lb.	.13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.785 - .793
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	.97 - .98
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.909 - 1.183
hydrous, cryst., dms., works.	lb.	.79⅝- .80⅝
Sulfate, dms., works	lb.	.964 - .984
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	7.17 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.32 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.29 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.44 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.		
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾- Nom.
ex whse, N. Y.	lb.	.08¾- .10
Rice, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½- .16
Wheat, bgs	lb.	.08½- .09



in the paint industry...

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Sorbitol makes a hit in many industries!

Alkyd Resin Manufacturers like it, for example, because of its economy . . . and because it can produce unusual, high quality effects such as faster drying, harder film, and better adhesion than corresponding resins made with glycerol or P.E. alone.

In other industries, the superior humectant properties and the "product conditioning and plasticizing" qualities of sorbitol have enabled many manufacturers to improve their products—and save money!

When you have a problem calling for humectants or surface active agents, Atlas can help you. As the leading producer of these kinds of organic chemicals, Atlas offers an extensive line of products, qualified assistance in selection and application, and ample facilities to assure prompt delivery at competitive prices.

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Cosmetic
Pharmaceutical
Paint
Chemical specialties
Textile
Edible Oils
. . . and many others

CHEMICALS DIVISION
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
WILMINGTON 99, DELAWARE

In Canada: Atlas Powder Company, Canada, Ltd. Brantford, Ontario, Canada

Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs ..... lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stramonium leaves, bgs. ..... lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .07 - .0745
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .80 - 1.05
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works ..... lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works ..... lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works ..... lb. .46 - —
Iodide, pars, 25-lb. lots ..... lb. 3.52 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms ..... lb. 1.78 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 56.70 - 66.15
Strophanthin, K., bots. ..... oz. 25.00 - 25.50
G. (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
powd., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .85 - —
Styrax, USP, cs ..... lb. .78 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21½- —

Styrene monomer, synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .0555- —
refd., white, bgs., refy., E ..... lb. .0855- —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose, crude, refined).
Sulfabenzamide, dms ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms ..... lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib. dms ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 - 11.10
powd., dms ..... lb. 10.25 - 10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 - 11.75
microcrystals, dms. ..... lb. 11.60 - 12.10
Sulfaguanidine USP dms ..... lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals. lb. 10.65 - 11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 - 11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms ..... lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd. dms ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF powd. bots. tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50

Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.00
powd., dms ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract. long-ton 26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton 28.00 - —
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton 28.00 - —
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs. mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
d-bichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .04¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .03¾- —

Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .04¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .03¾- —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton. 132.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton. 127.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.00 - 39.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 19.40 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 37.00 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 28.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 31.00 - 36.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ton. 31.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton. 38.00 - —
Imp. Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 20.00 - 25.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .10¼- —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .06⅛- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd., lb. .06¾- —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .06⅜- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .06⅛- —
special tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .06⅜- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08¾- .09
50%, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .09¾- .10¼
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 4.75 - —
Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 5.25 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse lb. .08½- .10
Siamese, medium, bgs., ex whse. lb. .06 - .06¼
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartarate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms lb. .67½- .74
Terpinol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23¾- —
extra, dms ..... lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms ..... lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms ..... lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
USP 55 gal. dms., works ..... lb. .20½- .21¼
smaller dms., works ..... lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .62½- —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .47 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., or t.t.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd ..... lb. 12.50 - 15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd ..... lb. 8.00 - 13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 3.25 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.30 - —
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular, fib. dms kilo. 60.00 - —
ampule grade, fib. dms kilo. 62.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo. 62.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
less tons lots ..... lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .38 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more. works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots. kilo. 450.00 - 500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. ..... lb. .19 - .22⅛
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .09 - —
Thymol, fib. dms ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Iodide, NF, dms. ..... lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Metal (Straits) ..... lb. .98¾- —
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd., (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .25½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½- —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton. 120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton. 137.50 - —
5-ton lots ..... ton. 142.50 - —
ton lots ..... ton. 147.50 - —

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3850-A

In trade sales products—particularly flat wall paints—only the composite TITANOX pigments give the best paint properties at *minimum titanium dioxide content.*

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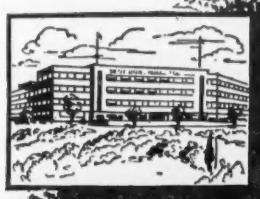
What's BEHIND THE MOST COMPLETE VITAMIN LINE IN THE FIELD?



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THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE
(REGULAR AND AMPULE GRADES)
THIAMINE MONONITRATE

•

RIBOFLAVIN

•

PYRIDOXINE HYDROCHLORIDE

•

***VITAMIN B_{12} CRYSTALLINE**
VITAMIN B_{12} CRYSTALLINE 0.1% TRITURATION
VITAMIN B_{12} ORAL GRADE
VITAMIN B_{12} SOLUBLE GRADE

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ASCORBIC ACID
(AVAILABLE IN SIX GRANULATIONS, ALSO IN COATED AND AMPULE FORMS)

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DL CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE

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ALPHA TOCOPHEROL
ALPHA TOCOPHEROL ACETATE

•

NIACIN
NIACINAMIDE

•

VITAMIN D_2 CRYSTALLINE
(CALCIFEROL)
VITAMIN D_3 CRYSTALLINE
(BOTH AVAILABLE IN OIL SOLUTIONS)

*We'll be happy to send you a copy of Sterwin Technical Topics #201. It digests available information on various forms of Vitamin B_{12}. Write or phone your request.

DON'T DELAY . . . TODAY write, wire, phone for complete details and prices on Sterwin Vitamins... the most complete line in the field.

STERWIN BRANCHES LOCATED AT:
Atlanta, Buffalo, Dallas, Evanston, Ill., Kansas City, Mo., Los Angeles, Portland, Ore., Rensselaer, N.Y., San Francisco, St. Louis

Sterwin Chemicals INC.
SUBSIDIARY OF STERLING DRUG INC.
1450 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Titanium Dioxide—Viosterol

Titanium dioxide, rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27½- —
Milled titanium dioxide, $7.50 per ton higher.
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
high-tinting, dms., c.l. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09½- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
tanks, works lb. .39¾- —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. kilo.149.65 - —
Acetate kilo.136.50 - —
d-a-Tocopherol acetate kilo.185.00 - —
Acid succinate kilo.165.00 - —
o-Tolidine, base, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —
dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.40 - —
Hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist gal. .32 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .32 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 - —
Lorain Ohio gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia dist gal. .32 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Terre Haute Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32 - —
petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y gal. .25 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .25 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
powd., fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.04 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .27 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret, dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E of Denver. lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¼- .16¼
tanks, works lb. .11½- .12½
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. chys., works, frt. adjusted lb 1.40 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½- —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .46½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .46¾ —
tanks frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43¾- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- —
tanks same basis lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt equald., 100% basis lb .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb .42½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb .33 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, cgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 -
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
Tripopylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib. cns., works. kilo.165.00 - —
Tungsten metal powd., 2-5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.85 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram. .75 - .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E, ex whse ton.140.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd., E ton.105.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton.126.00 - —
Urea-ammonia, liquor, C grade, tankcars, same basis ton.124.50 - —
37 grade tankcars, same basis. ton.153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.81.00 Nom.
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton.57.00 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .09¼- —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 8.50 - 9.00
whole, tins lb. 9.25 - 9.75
Tahiti, cs lb. 7.00 - —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gal., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, works. lb. .11 - .12
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.c. bot. 1.56 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.36 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.33 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat. vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾

Good news for the Paint Industry

NOW! NEW FORM OF HIGHER DENSITY ZINC OXIDE CUTS COSTS, DOUBLES STORAGE CAPACITY, SPEEDS PRODUCTION WITH *NO* CHANGE IN CHEMICAL PROPERTIES AND WITH *ONLY ONE* CHANGE IN PHYSICAL PROPERTIES . . . *APPARENT DENSITY.*

Dramatic proof of the high density of AZODOX as compared with AZO-ZZZ paint grade zinc oxides which, themselves, are more dense than conventional zinc oxides.

AZODOX

DE-AERATED ZINC OXIDE

AZODOX is the result of a manufacturing process new to the zinc oxide industry. Here, at last, is a zinc oxide with all the desirable qualities of AZO-ZZZ, American Process, paint grade zinc oxides—plus time-saving, labor-saving and money-saving advantages that no other form of zinc oxide possesses to the same degree. Samples and test lots of factory proved AZODOX now available for you. *There is no increase in price over conventional zinc oxide.*

HERE'S WHY AZODOX IS BEST FOR YOU

Twice the Density, Half the Bulk. AZODOX cuts storage space in half. Despite high density, perfect texture of material is unchanged. AZODOX package is shaped, permitting close-packed, well-formed unitized shipments.

Increased Mixing Capacity. AZODOX incorporates readily in oil, disperses completely. Its high density, low bulk gives greater capacity, steps up production of both mixers and mills.

Flows More Freely, Less Dusting than conventional zinc oxides.

Physical Properties Unchanged Except for Density. Consistency, particle size and shape, color and all other physical properties *except apparent density* are unaltered. And *all* chemical properties are unchanged.

Azodox Cuts Your Costs. Faster handling, easier storing, quicker mixing save you money.

American Zinc sales company

DISTRIBUTORS FOR AMERICAN ZINC, LEAD & SMELTING COMPANY
COLUMBUS, OHIO • CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS • NEW YORK

Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼ - —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B_6 complex natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver Calciferol, and Viosterol)
D_2, dry 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago. lb. 2.05 - —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton.99.00 - —
merchantable, bales, ex dock.ton.96.00 - —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼ - .08¾
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09⅞ - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph. (see Wax micro-crystalline).
Bayberry, bgs lb. .45 - .47
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .65 - .66
Brazilian, bgs lb. .66 - .68
Central American, bgs lb. .65 - .66
Chilean, bgs lb. .66 - .68
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .77 - .79
slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .76 - .78
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .68 - .70
slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .67 - .69
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .72 - .73
refd., bgs. lb. .76 - .77
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh 7c. per lb. higher, 80 mesh 7c.; 100-200 mesh 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .70 - .72
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .77
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .84 - .86
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .73 - .74
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
tech, bgs., ton lots lb. .72 - .74
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .73 - .75
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .81 - .82
yellow No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.44 - 1.46
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.46 - 1.48
Powdered carnauba wax price same as powdered candelilla. differentials
Japan, cs lb. .47 - .48
Microcrystalline, 170-175° F., m.p., ASTM, penertation 15-20 ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works. lb. .14 - .18
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15 - .16
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½ - .13½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .13½ - .14½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .35 - .36
smaller lots, group 3, works lb. .36 - .37
180-185° F., m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis. .17 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15½ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .16½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .29 - —
100°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .21½ - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .19½ - —
white, ctns, 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .35½ - —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs lb. .27 - .29
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .23 - .24
German, bgs. lb. No prices.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs lb. .93 - .95
tech., bgs lb. .85 Nom.
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .30 - .32
cakes cs. lb. .31 - .34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 80 lbs. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
spot lb. .67¼ - .72½
White lead (see Lead, White).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Witch hazel, bark, bls lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls lb. .20 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.59 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .20 - .23
Levant, bgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis,

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 52°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
Fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .34½ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute Ind. gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½ - —
Xylol, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.10 - —
AAOT bbls., dlvd lb. 2.85 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd lb. 3.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.85 - —
Yellow, cadmium selenide lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.05 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N.C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .33 - .33½
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 g, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.25 - —
G pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .0205 - .0345
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd lb. .27 - .27½
basic, bbls., dlvd lb. .31 - .32½
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin. oz. 4.30 - 4.50

—Continued on page 68

WITCO

Zinc Stearate

LACQUER GRADE #3

- dispersed by agitation
- excellent sanding qualities
- good film hardness

WITCO'S
Technical Service Laboratory
is always glad to assist you
with your paint formulations.

WITCO PLANTS AND PRODUCTS
Sunray, Texas: Carbon Black
Westlake, Louisiana: Oil Black
Lawrenceville, Illinois: Asphalt
Perth Amboy, New Jersey: Asphalt
Brooklyn, New York: Stearates, Vinyl Stabilizers
Eunice, New Mexico: Carbon Black
Chicago, Illinois: Stearates, Esters, Driers, Vinyl Stabilizers, Plasticizers, Emulsifiers, Mastics, Organic Chemicals
Witco, Texas: Carbon Black, Hydrocarbons
Ponca City, Oklahoma: Oil Blacks
Los Angeles, California: Stearates, Driers
Droitwich, England: Rubber Latex

WITCO 36 Years of Growth

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Petroleum Imports Fight Is On

The efforts of the Office of Defense Mobilization to get a reduction in imports of crude petroleum and products thereof do not satisfy the "independent" domestic producers. That group has declared that the request for voluntary reductions has been ineffective and that it is petitioning the President to limit imports to the 1954 ratio of 16.6 percent of domestic production, as was recommended last year by an advisory committee headed by the man who now heads the defense mobilizers.

The chief defense mobilizer has promised the complaining oilmen that ODM would arrange a formal hearing on their petition in conjunction with a staff commentary on the matter, including a report by a task force of the advisory committee. It will be most desirable to have participation in that hearing opened to all those who are able and willing impartially to determine the actual defense status of petroleum and the necessity and practicability of assuring its adequate availability under emergencies associated with demands upon defense. It would be informatively useful to have also some attention given to the matter of to what extent any segment of the domestic petroleum industry should be subsidized in any connection with defense mobilization—and why. As has been pointed out here previously, the need of defense is for petroleum, and that makes the conserving of domestic resources the most important and necessary mobilization job.

Under that philosophy, it is difficult not to look upon the plea for the 16.6 percent limit on imports sent to the defense mobilizer by thirty-one members of the upper house of congress as a display of short-sightedness and narrow-mindedness not at all in keeping with the term, "United States," which is a part of their designation as senators.

There are various reasons for assuming that conditions relative to importation of petroleum are not now what they were when the advisory committee made its study. World conditions change fast and frequently these days. One of the contributors to relevant changes is the recently held Panama conference. If the position of this country in that connection is to be wholly a matter of fine words, the wise leadership manifested by President Eisenhower at the conference can make but little lasting impression in Latin America. The ODM request does not include imports of petroleum from Venezuela or Canada. But, if the 1954 ratio is enforced, those exemptions might be substantially trimmed.

It can be expected, in view of recent developments in the Middle East, that there would be little objection to further cutting of petroleum imports from that region. Public reaction would give strong backing to the growing political trend in relations with those who have ambitions in the direction of a dictatorial bloc of neighboring nations. There is already a measure of public sentiment progressively increasing in opposition to any business dealings with those peoples.

Contributions to the changes in conditions from another direction are not without a deal of substance in terms of political and public sentiment. Evidence of such contributions is presented in the senate small business subcommittee's calling upon the Department of Justice for a "vigorous antitrust enforcement program" with reference to the gasoline business—with an apparent purpose in part of eliminating competition in price. The returning of federal indictments in the natural gas lobbying mess provides further evidence on what are now making public impressions of a petroleum nature. The aggravation of those impressions is to be expected from the undertaking by a senate subcommittee of an investigation of reports that oil companies are violating the statutory limitations on holdings of public lands.

It is not expected that the hearing on petroleum imports will be held before another two months. It is natural to believe that it will not be held until after the election. So, there is plenty of time to study, plan, and arrange what should be contributed to that event from each and all of the many angles from which its significance and potentialities in terms of public interest and national welfare must be properly and adequately considered.

Slowing Down Would Be Wise

It would help very much toward useful analysis and appraisal of the economic significance—and consequences—of the termination of the steel strike if somebody would construct an economic terminology that would semantically assist the common man of business to get a clear concept of the natures and interrelationships of inflation, deflation, and depression. It would be most naive not to expect that the example of the steelworkers will be followed in most, if not all, important national industrial fields. It is inevitable that the major result in relation to the general public will be higher prices. It is economically heretical to expect that the cost of higher wages would be distributed equitably between the holders of stock in the enterprises affected and the buyers of their products, on the basis of their relative numbers and real values.

So, the inflating of the financial resources of some millions of wage-earners will have little, if any, effect on the earnings of their employers. But, it will deflate the purchasing value of the resources of both groups and—what is far more serious—of those many more millions who get no benefits in any way. It, therefore, must be assumed by John Q. Public that inflation and deflation are at best inseparably complementary, and at worst—which is his end—collaterally confiscatory.

Prices are going to go up still faster and farther. Buying is sure to go down. Will that mean a depression? That extension of the sequence is not inevitable. But, to avoid it, credit must be further restricted; production must be more widely curtailed; expansion programs must be revised; selling costs must be reduced, preferably by increasing efficiency. Economic theorists will differ all over the place on the necessity of such actions—and on their effectiveness. Optimistic opportunists will pooh-pooh such steps. Business leaders are likely to be divided as to their practicability about as they are and have been on any need to do anything otherwise than as usual. But, they can be done; they should be done—and within a half-year it will be found that they must be done. It is not only in driving an automobile that it is wise, even necessary, occasionally to slow down in order that a crash may be avoided.

Tax-Scheming Is A Muddle

What the congress does or does not do in any one of its sessions is everybody's business. That is why very little, if anything, is ever done about making it do what it should do. Everybody has his own idea on the subject; hence it is never possible, even in the heat of campaigning or the act of voting, to do anything more than make noises about the showing from individual points of view.

So, nothing is likely to be done about why congress didn't do this, that, or something else with reference to taxes in its recent overloaded, underpowered session. It did make all sorts of passes at tax matters; but it hit nothing in the big (noise) program of tax revision, not being able to avoid making favoritism reductions which would have smeared the record on budget-balancing. In view of most of the revision proposals, it is well that nothing was done. One good example was the shoveling together about mid-July by the house committee of a lot of stuff under a bill advanced as purposed to reduce income taxes for everybody—and then dropping the concoction in the wastebasket by unanimous vote.

Another good example was the proposal that income taxes be replaced in very large part by excise levies. That was dropped so that talk could be given to several proposals to reduce excise taxes, one of the latest of which had the commendable purpose of cutting the tax on railroad fares—most of them were aimed at helping the entertainment business.

One of the actual doings which make politicomics such a simple (minded) practice was the levying of an additional tax on gasoline, to be paid in large part by those who use the fuel mostly for getting to and from their commuting stations, and to be used to pay for the government's promotion of competition which must and will oblige the railroads to raise their commutation fares.

The constructing of a better federal tax system—or scheme—has been the subject of all sorts of study for years. Out of that studying have come some good suggestions—and more than a few not good ones. At one time, several decades ago, the talk was all for a scientific system—or, at least, basis. But nobody had a very clear idea of what was meant; although it could logically be assumed that the science to be applied was social, not physical, and undoubtedly in some economic area. But, whether it was intended to be primarily political, social, or commercial in its economy was never intelligibly disclosed. Anyhow, the thing never got beyond the talk stage.

The scheme of federal taxation, whether scientific or what, should be sensible and, above all else, equitable. It should not be expedient. Such a scheme cannot be constructed, or even planned, by politicians. So, now that the fixers-up of the federal tax scheme are on fully paid vacation, many of them working to hold their jobs, few, if any, at the doing of them, those who must pay them should see that they get the necessary instruction in how to put together a sensible, equitable, workable scheme for the distributing of the cost of providing the internal revenue needs of the United States among its people. It will not be easy to find instructors properly qualified to appraise such needs and to correlate them with the sources from which they should be provided. Everybody should try.

Washington Talks It Over

Chemical Industry Suffered Less at Hands of Congress This Year, but Quashed Bills Can Rise Again.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The second session of the eighty-fourth congress which came to an end last month probably had fewer headaches for the chemical and allied products industry than any congress in recent years. Most of the legislation which the industry was against either died with the session or was modified in such a manner as to reduce much of the sting. On the whole the industry fared quite well.

It must be remembered, however, that the adjournment is only a temporary recess of the fight by the proponents of legislation which the industry had objected to because next January when congress convenes again the objectionable bills will undoubtedly go back into the hoppers.

The only satisfaction to be gained from the adjournment is the fact that the bills must start their journey through congress from the beginning again and there will be a number of opportunities between the point of introduction and the point of floor consideration to get the bills pigeonholed or blocked.

The two most important bills from the chemical industry standpoint before congress last session were the chemical additives bills and the customs simplification bill. When it became apparent that a wide split existed between the Food and Drug Administration and the industry over the additives legislation, it never got beyond the hearing stage.

On the customs simplification bill, however, the industry had to yield to administration pressure and this bill was passed, though in modified form that made it more palatable to domestic producers.

The industry also succeeded in getting the water pollution control bill modified before final passage more in line with industry thinking, although it couldn't block the proponents of government hand-outs who insisted that the government give away $500 million over the next ten years to help local agencies build water treatment works.

The matter of giving the Defense department sole authority to decide whether it should give up certain commercial type activities that compete with private industry had its ups and downs. Congress refused to give the appropriations committee the same veto power it had last year over the plans of the department to terminate these activities.

During the last week of the session the house marched down the hill and voted to give congress a check on these plans. The bill never passed the senate, however, and the department can drop any commercial activity it chooses without the sayso of congress—but whether it will—or not is something else again.

Proponents of returning the property seized by the government from our enemies during World War II back to their owners carried their fight right into the final week of the session, but though a bill was reported for senate passage it never was called up for consideration.

Advocates of the corporate merger prenotification bill had a similar experience. They got their bill through the house but ran into a road-block in the senate. They got the bill reported, but so loaded down with amendments it couldn't be considered in the log-jam of the dying congress.

Book on Army Medical Service

Growth of the Army Medical Service during World War II to an organization which was able to treat almost nine million patients in the United States is described in "The Medical Department:—Hospitalization and Evacuation, Zone of Interior" which has just been published by the Department of the Army. The publication date of July 27 also marked the 181st anniversary of the founding of the Army Medical Department.

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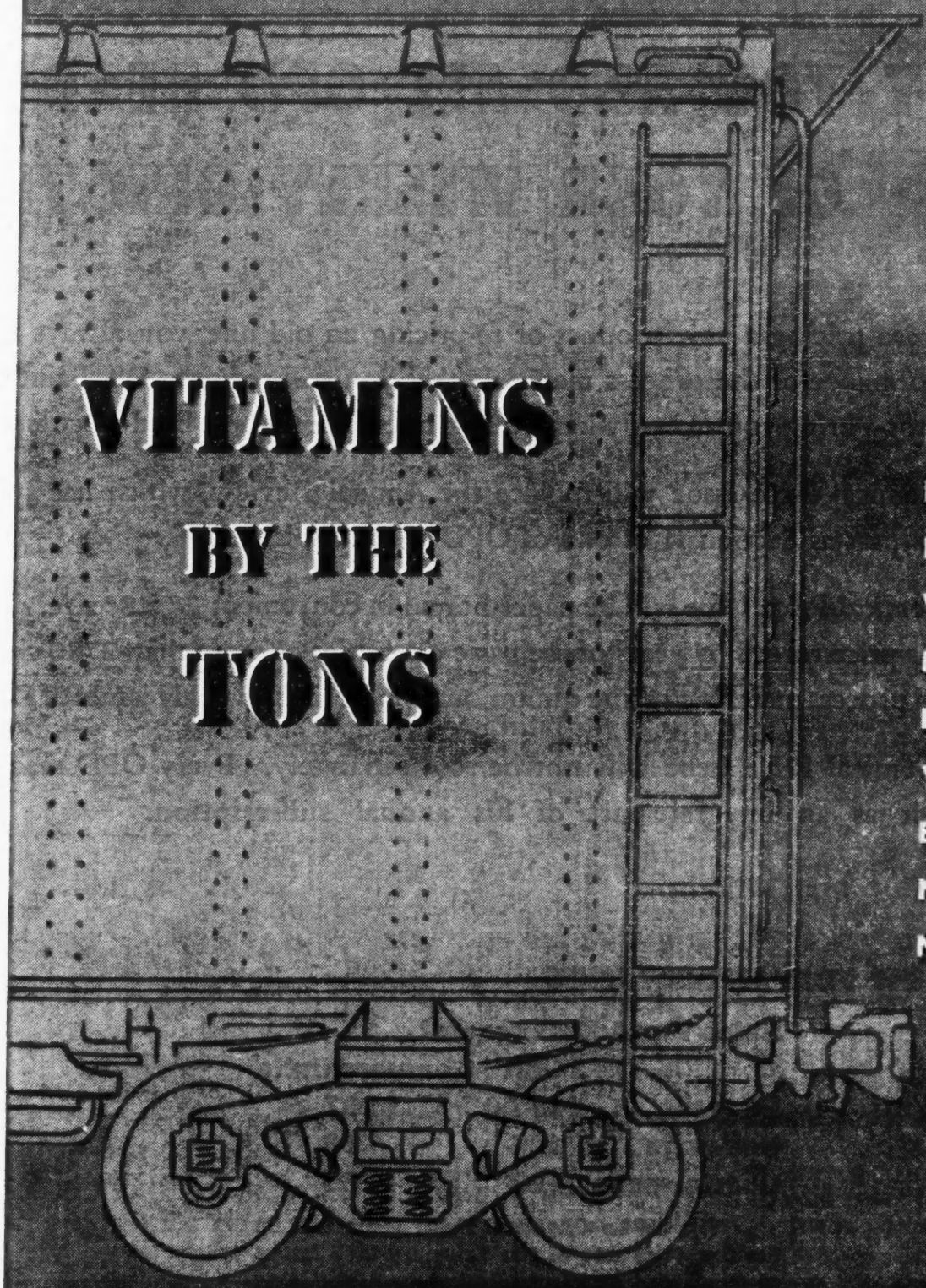

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The Hi-Lo Chemical Price Issue will be Section II of one of the February 1957 issues of Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter. Advertising closing date December 1, 1956.

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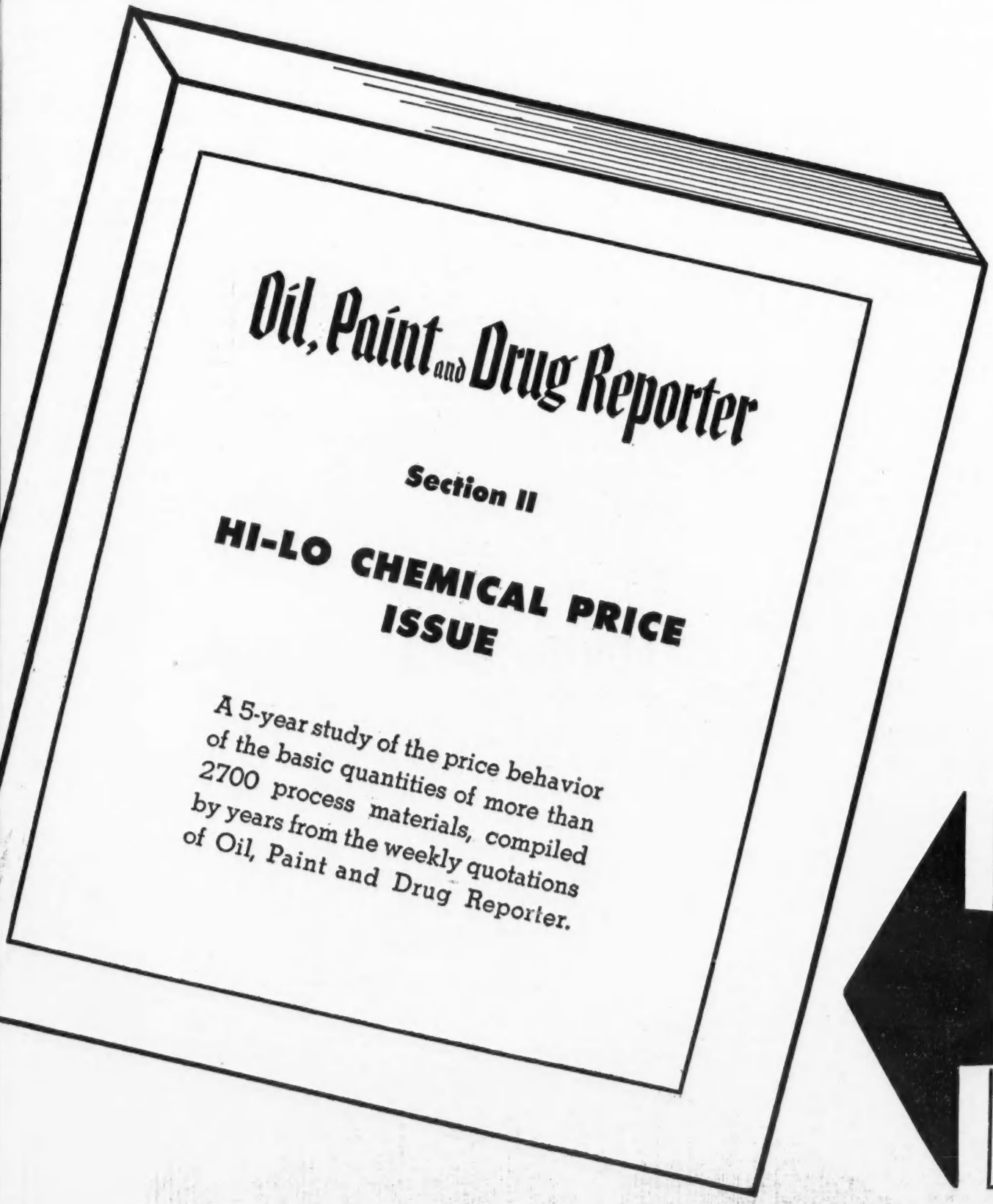
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Heavy Chemicals

While an agreement was reached earlier between labor and management in steel negotiations, failure of the union to issue back-to-work notices kept the industry at a standstill during the week. As a consequence, sales of heavy chemicals continued to suffer. Talks between two major aluminum producers and labor representatives went on, despite work stoppages, but it was feared that a large part of capacity would be lost, should discussions drag on. Strikes at two alkali plants were still on last week, but had little effect on the current market for caustic soda and a number of other inorganic chemicals.

Despite the fact that a great portion of caustic soda capacity has been taken out of the market by labor disputes, the trade gave no indication that material was becoming tight.

This was thought due to the general slowdown among consuming industries, including rayon, as well as the normal seasonal slump.

The mineral acids continued to feel the steel strike most acutely, as normally large volumes go into steel production and fabrication.

Sales of sulfuric acid were off to a considerable degree, as were deliveries of hydrochloric and nitric acids. Hydrofluoric acid, while affected by lower stainless steel production, was not as severely hurt.

Industrial demand for copper sulfate showed some improvement last week, but sales to farmers for protection of potato crops seemed to be about at an end, and agricultural demand was dull.

No one evidenced concern over the recent status of saltcake supplies. Bureau of census reports through May show a steady decline in stocks, despite a continuing high level of output.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended July 28 at 96.7 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 96.1 percent for the previous week and 97.5 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Chromic—Business continued in the summer doldrums. Demand was limited to immediate needs. A pickup in inquiry was expected when model changeovers take place in the automotive industry late this summer.

Acid, Hydrochloric—The steel strike has hit business hard during the past few weeks. Demand for use in pickling of steel and for other applications in the steel industry has been considerably dampened.

Producers looked to the near future, expecting demand to pick up sharply during the next few weeks, as steel mills return to full-scale operation.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Inquiry for use in manufacture of stainless steel was off, but expected to pick up during the next few weeks as mills return to high levels of production.

Demand for other end uses, including fluorination of hydrocarbons for refrigerants and propellants, and for various applications in the glass industry, held up well.

Acid, Nitric—Sales continued to be low in the wake of the steel strike. Demand was expected to come back quickly with accelerated steel output over the next few weeks.

Acid, Sulfuric—This acid was affected more than the other acids by the steel dispute. It was conceded that large volume sales had been lost during the strike.

Buying interest was expected to improve considerably as plants return to operation. Rayon continued to be a weak spot in the consumption pattern, as production levels in that industry continued much lower than in 1955.

Buying interest for use in fertilizer manufacture was practically nil, due to the off-season. It was indicated that sales in this direction during the peak season had not been up to expectations.

Steel production last week was estimated at 17.5 percent of capacity, or 431,000 tons by the American Iron & Steel Institute, as against 419,000 tons, or 17 percent of capacity the previous week, and 2,098,000 tons, or 86.9 percent of 1955 capacity.

Calcium Chloride—Buying interest continued active for dust control on secondary roads, as many sections of the country dried out following a period of rain in the early summer. Stocks were in close balance.

Chlorine—Despite the strike which has tied up the works of a chlorine producer, consensus was that there was enough chlorine to go around.

While there were reports of some local tight spots, it was held that most producers were seeking new business despite the labor dispute. It was conceded that demand for chlorine had been slowed up by curtailment of manufacture of items dependent on chlorine as a raw material.

Daily average production of chlorine in May declined slightly to 10,600 short tons, or 97 percent of capacity, from 10,700 tons per day in April, or 98 percent of capacity, according to the Bureau of Census.

Copper Sulfate — Industrial demand showed some improvement last week, as consuming industries which had formerly shut down for vacation and repair periods returned to manufacture.

Agricultural demand, locally strong two weeks ago for use in potato sprays, declined last week, and interest lagged. Supplies were adequate, with prices firm and unchanged.

Potash, Caustic — There was little change in this market during the week. Demand continued to be influenced by the midsummer slack period among consuming industries. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Potassium Chlorate — Business was transacted at routine levels, as demand continued fairly good. Adequate supplies were on hand to fill consumer needs.

Potassium Perchlorate—Buying interest

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Tin, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 5, 1955
101.96	101.96	101.87	98.40

For Current Prices see Page 9

Inorganic Chemicals Output: May

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals, in tons.

	May	April		May	April
Acid, chromic	1,601	1,558	Soda, caustic, electrolytic liq.	331,953	324,153
Hydrochloric	76,713	78,467	lime-soda, process, liq.	38,554	37,828
Hydrofluoric	6,910	6,819	Sodium Bicarbonate	9,248	8,418
Nitric	194,151	210,216	Chlorate	5,354	4,013
Phosphoric	320,688	312,054	Metal	10,950	11,167
Sulfuric, new	1,330,453	1,320,616	Phosphate, monobasic	667	794
Aluminum chloride, anhyd	2,570	3,079	Dibasic	2,557	2,295
liq., cryst	1,596	1,575	Tribasic	4,213	4,292
Calcium carbide	82,776	83,128	Meta	6,169	5,238
Carbon dioxide, liq., gas, solid	23,734	20,540	Tetra	9,382	7,684
	50,437	37,842	Acid pyro	1,167	1,225
Phosphorus, elemental	27,564	27,252	Tripoly	49,461	50,055
Oxychloride	1,399	1,574	Silicate	55,292	54,728
Trichloride	1,393	1,348	Sulfate, anhyd	23,700	25,413
Potash, caustic, liq	8,632	9,116	Glaubers salt	11,963	11,005
solid	1,350	1,684	Saltcake, coml.	60,715	60,440
Soda ash, light	237,555	232,162	Sulfide, conc.	2,690	2,468
dense	170,953	164,498	other	2,912	2,628
natural	55,745	58,980	Sulfur dioxide	5,820	5,098

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Heavy Chemicals

continued average. Prices were without change.

Soda Ash—Demand for soda ash continued active for both light and dense forms. The glass industry, still manufacturing bottles for the summer beverage trade, was an active consumer of dense ash.

Buying interest for plate glass for use in 1957 model automobiles was expected to materialize shortly. Plate for other purposes has been in close supply for some time, partly due to the construction boom.

Light ash inquiry was not as strong as previously for phosphates, but showed some improvement for use in paper manufacture and aluminum production.

Soda, Caustic—The caustic soda market failed to react to strikes at two producing plants which tied up a large chunk of producing capacity.

There was believed to be two main reasons for the lack of reaction. One was that inventories in the hands of consumers and producers have been fairly heavy, and the other was that consuming demand has been off more than seasonally during the past few weeks.

Part of the lag in consuming interest was ascribed to the steel strike, part to vacation shutdowns, and part to the decline in production of rayon. Rayon in particular, has been operating at a rate well below 1955 levels.

It was felt that since a large portion of solid caustic output has been taken out of the market by the strikes, a trouble spot in export trade might develop.

Sodium Chlorate—Agricultural demand for weed-killing applications was very strong last week. Due to a rainy summer season in many areas, use for weed eradication has correspondingly been higher.

Industrial inquiry was dull and featureless due to a number of factors including the steel strike, and vacation and maintenance shutdowns among consuming plants. Prices held unchanged, with supplies in balance.

Sodium Sulfate—Despite steadily rising saltcake production (May, 60,715 tons, over April's 60,440 tons, and 56,061 tons in May, 1955), the Bureau of Census reports a steady decline in stocks over the last few months.

Supplies of saltcake declined to 62,737 tons in May from 64,144 tons in April. From a peak of 71,676 tons in the hands of producers January 31, stocks have declined 7,532 tons through May 30, despite a continuing high level of production.

Despite this drop in stocks for the first five months of 1956, producers evidenced no concern, feeling that no shortage was imminent.

Paper mills continued to operate at near-capacity levels last week, following a drop in output three weeks ago caused by vacation periods in some mills.

Other sodium sulfates, including anhydrous and glauber's salt, continued in good demand from detergent, textile, and other quarters. Prices held firm and without change.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—The market was unsettled last week as a result of labor-management negotiations. One union agreed to extend its present contract on a day-to-day basis, while another did not negotiate on such a basis.

While current stocks of aluminum metal and chemica's appeared to be adequate, it was felt that should the industry be tied up for any length of time by a strike, shortages could become critical.

Affected by the negotiations were aluminum production. as well as output of bauxite, calcined alumina, and a number of other aluminum chemicals dependent on bauxite or metal for a raw material source.

Copper—The world market appeared a little firmer last week, giving strength to domestic prices. American producers' metal was firm, at 40c. per pound, delivered US destinations, for lake and electrolytic.

Custom smelters quoted electrolytic at 38½c., delivered US destinations, and 37½c., export, f.a.s. ports. Foreign copper was listed at 40c., for electrolytic and 39¾c., fire refined, delivered US destinations.

Mercury—Market continued quiet and easy. Metal was listed at $255 to $257 per 76-pound flask, spot.

The value of shipments of the mercury ores industry in 1954, almost all in the form of mercury metal, was $4,519,000, according to the 1954 census of mineral industries compiled by the Bureau of Census.

Selenium—There was no improvement in the tight supply position. Most of the selenium available continued to be allocated for use in electronics equipment.

Silver—Bullion was quoted at 90⅛c. per troy ounce, spot, on Friday.

Tin—The market continued to show firmness. Straits tin was listed at 98¾c. per pound, spot, Friday.

Titanium—The value of shipments of the titanium ores industry in 1950 was $12,750,000 according to the 1954 census of mineral industries compiled by the Bureau of Census.

Production of titanium concentrates by the industry in 1954 was more than thirty times as great as output of such concentrates in 1939.

A total of 557,000 short tons of concentrates, chiefly from ilmenite ores, was produced in 1954. Imports of concentrates during the year amounted 290,000 sort tons, mainly ilmenite. India and Canada provided almost all the imports.

CHEMICALS OUTLOOK

August, 1956

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS

This news bulletin about Wyandotte Chemicals services, products, and their applications, is published to help keep you posted. Perhaps you will want to route these and subsequent facts to interested members of your organization. Additional information and trial quantities of Wyandotte products are available upon request . . . may we serve you?

NEW WYANDOTTE ETHYLENE OXIDE PLANT TO BE BUILT IN LOUISIANA

Plans have been completed for Wyandotte's new $8 million ethylene oxide manufacturing plant to be built on a 700-acre site on the Mississippi River, 25 miles south of Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Part of a continuing expansion program, the plant will be operated by Wyandotte's Michigan Alkali Division, and will serve industries which make synthetic fibers, cellophane, industrial and agricultural explosives . . . for ethylene oxide, one of today's "growth" chemicals, has extraordinarily broad application in the manufacture of many organic compounds such as the glycols, ethers, Pluronic* surfactants, ethanolamines, and acrylonitriles.

The location is accessible to ocean-going vessels, allowing shipment anywhere in the South, the Gulf, along the Atlantic seaboard, and the Pacific coast -- as well as to foreign ports. Inland waterways will permit shipment as far north as Chicago . . . and to other cities in the Midwest and South via tributaries like the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers.

New plant site is close to five known salt domes and to several sources of natural gas. Ethylene will be piped from a large Baton Rouge refinery; electric power for present and future needs is readily available.

For the installation itself, Wyandotte has entered into an agreement to license a new process for the direct oxidation of ethylene to ethylene oxide. Different from other direct-oxidation processes, it will be the first installation of its kind in the United States. The total plant capacity is estimated at 60 million pounds a year. Completion date has been set for late 1957.

Size of the tract provides sufficient land adjacent to the proposed Wyandotte facility for manufacturer-users of ethylene oxide to benefit from advantageous delivery arrangements.

Concurrent with its expansion into the South, Wyandotte is completing the revamping of facilities in two of its Michigan plants to provide greater flexibility in output . . . and is also appreciably expanding the capacity of its cement mill in Wyandotte, Michigan, and its limestone quarries in Alpena, Michigan.

*REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Wyandotte CHEMICALS

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

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CHLORINATED SOLVENTS • *OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS*

Bids Wanted

Borax, 78,222 lbs., powdered form, East & West Coast, inv. (1)-89, Aug 14, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila., Pa.

Desiccant, large quantity, activated, East & West Coast, Inv. (1)-31, Aug 8, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Diethylcarbamazine, citrate tabs., USP, 100 milligram size tabs., scored, 500 per bot., 69,000 bots., inv. FNW-4Q-50609-B-A, Aug. 8, Gen. Services Adm., Region 3, Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D.C.

Dry Colors, 6,500 lbs. red toner, 1,800 lbs. Victoria blue toner, 18,000 lbs. iron blue, green toner, for 12 month period beginning about Sept., 1956, bid sample required, Schedules Nos. 4-RT, 4-VBT, and 4-IBG, Aug. 15, Treasury Dept., Bureau of Engraving & Printing, 14th & C Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D.C.

Gases, oxygen, acetylene and hydrogen, refill Govt. owned cyls., for period from Sept. 1, 1956 through June 30, 1957; inv. 65, Aug. 9, Phila. Quartermaster Depot, 2800 S. 20th St., Phila. 45, Pa.

Herbicide, 165 gals. low volatile brush killer liquid, 1,700 lbs. herbicide, sodium salt 85%, powd., water soluble, 55 gals. herbicide, low volatile brush killer liquid., Ysleta, Tex.; inv. 503-64, Aug. 14, Interior Dept., Bureau of Reclamation, Rio Grande Project, 211 U.S. Court House, El Paso, Tex.

Insecticide, 193,860 gals. chlordane, liquid residual type spray, Oakland, Calif., inv. 19, Aug. 17, Navy Purchasing Office, Naval Supply Activities, N. Y., 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Bklyn. 32, N. Y.

Paint, 259 1-gal. cans lusterless enamel, quick drying, for ammunition, 17 5-gal. cans syn. primer, lacquer resisting, 12 5-gal. cans thinner, lacquer, clear, inv. 1, Aug. 23, Contracting Officer, Sierra Ordnance Depot, Procurement Branch, Herlong, Calif.; 16 1-gal. cans coating compound, bituminous, solvent type, 20 1-qt. cans paint, phosphorescent, 20 1-qt. cans. white primer, 20 1-qt. cans thinner, 20 1-qt. cans spar varnish, 10 1-qt. cans paint stencil, paste, 6 1-gal. cans rust inhibiting, zinc chromate paint primer, etc., 15 items, inv. 4, Aug. 22, Contracting Officer, Office of the Purchasing Branch, Fort Ord Calif.; 10,000 gals. quick drying, lusterless enamel for ammunition, inv. 364, Aug. 8, 500 gals. lusterless glyceryl phthalate enamel, 1,400 gals. lusterless, glyceryl phthalate exterior enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 130, Aug. 17, 15,600 gals. enamel for obliterating markings, West Coast, inv. 73, Aug. 8, 8,850 gals. interior ship enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 82, Aug. 8, 3,684 gals. semigloss interior enamel, 3,128 gals. syn. gloss enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 94, Aug. 9, 4,680 qts. syn. gloss enamel, 677 gals. acid-proof paint, for ammunition, East & West Coast, inv. 84, Aug. 8, 22,400 gals. interior ship enamel, East Coast, inv. 78, Aug. 8, 5,000 gals. camouflage oil type paint, 600 gals. stencil flat paint, East & West Coast, inv. 87, Aug. 9, 106 gals. camouflage paste paint, 2,000 gals. outside paint, 2,320 gals. interior or exterior floor and deck enamel, 1,136 gals. heat resisting enamel, 1,264 gals. interior gloss enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 40, Aug. 9.

804 qts. enamel, aircraft gloss, 68 gals. aluminum type, heat resisting paint, 2,040 gals. lusterless enamel, 1,065 gals. anti-fouling shipbottom marine paint, East & West Coast, inv. 88, Aug. 20, 18,815 lbs. red lead pigment, 3,260 qts. paint remover, organic solvent type, 600 gals. lusterless enamel lacquer, East & West Coast, inv. 97, Aug. 9, 85,000 gals. semigloss interior ship enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 18, Aug. 15, 3,545 gals. interior ship enamel, Oakland, Calif., inv. 98, Aug. 15, 6,200 gals. interior ship enamel, East Coast, inv. 83, Aug. 15, 200,000 gals. semigloss interior ship enamel, West Coast, inv. 20, Aug. 15, 1,256 gals. lusterless enamel, for ammunition, 584 gals. syn. lusterless enamel, 260 gals. lusterless enamel lacquer, East & West Coast, inv. 121, Aug. 17, 2,500 gals. aircraft, gloss enamel, 465 gals. syn. lusterless enamel, 800 qts. and 800 gals. lusterless enamel, 5,000 pts. phenolic, lusterless, outside enamel, inv. 146, Aug. 17, 13,500 gals. exterior and interior semigloss alkyd enamel, East Coast, inv. 197, Aug. 16, 1,400 gals. syn. gloss enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 106, Aug. 10.

8,500 gals. rust inhibiting enamel, 1,250 gals. and 1,200 qts. stencil, flat paint, 50 gals. exterior, traffic paint, 7,000 pts. linseed oil, East & West Coast, inv. 199, Aug. 15, 1,472 gals. lusterless enamel, 1,100 qts. stencil flat paint, East & West Coast, inv. 158, Aug. 15, 250,700 gals. regular, zinc yellow pigment, East & West Coast, inv. 137, Aug. 8, 75,200 lbs. cuprous oxide pigment, East & West Coast, inv. 136, Aug. 8, 135,600 lbs. pulverized silica pigment, Mare Island, Vallejo, Calif., inv. 138, Aug. 9, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Pesticides, 100,000 lbs., agricultural, DDT-75% water-dispersible powd., Vientiane, Laos; inv. FNW-4Q-66420-A-A, Aug. 8, Gen. Services Adm., Region 3, Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D.C.

Sodium thiosulfate, 500 100-lb. dms., photographic, Franconia, Va.; inv. RIM-79615-R, Aug. 8, Gen. Services Adm., Region 3, Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D.C.

Toluene, 57,000 gals., tech., East & West Coast, inv. 9, Aug. 16, Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency, Washington 25, D.C.

Trichlorotrifluoroethane, 15,400 lbs., pure, East & West Coast, inv. 72, Aug. 7, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Mich. Chemical Group to Meet

The Chemical and Allied Industries Association of Michigan announce their annual ladies day golf party for Tuesday, August 28th. The meeting will be held at Plum Hollow Golf and Country Club, Lasher and Nine Mile Roads, Detroit, Mich.

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as an algicide to clarify water, and to eliminate root and fungus growths in sanitary sewers and storm drains.

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Triangle Brand Copper Sulphate is a superior wood preservative. Inexpensive—long-lasting. Prevents decay and termite damage.

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as an electrolyte for copper-plating and for coloring metals.

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as a reagent for the oil sweetening process, and as a catalyst in the production of high-octane gasoline.

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as a flotation reagent in the treatment of lead and zinc ores.

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as a raw material used in making chemical and other copper compounds.

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as a starting material for making green and blue pigments, such as Brunswick Green, Scheele's Green, etc.

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as a mordant in textile dyeing and calico printing.

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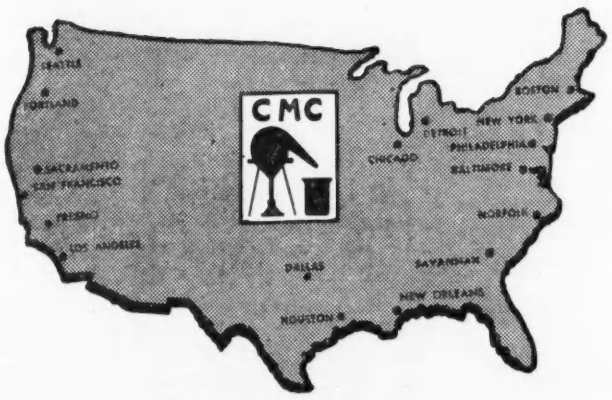

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Nickel Premium

—Continued from page 5

would provide the advantage of dispersion of facilities.

"During a mobilization period substantial quantities of nickel would be needed not only for war production but for reconstruction purposes," his report stated. "Thus, it is clearly in the national interest to accumulate an adequate stockpile of nickel. We, therefore, should accumulate such a stockpile aggressively until we achieve a minimum reserve consistent with the national security. As new sources are developed, however, and the basis of production enlarged, the stockpile requirement could be reduced as required by overall needs."

Summarizes Conclusions

He summarized his conclusions as follows:—

Nickel, widely used in metallic alloys, is a critical material for which domestic supply is wholly inadequate. Conservation of itself cannot bring supply and demand together and in any case reduction in specific use is limited while proliferation of new uses would more than offset such savings.

"There are, however, entirely sufficient reserves which are reasonably accessible and capable of development. Since it is questionable if the demand can be supplied from Canadian deposits, development of Cuban ores is indicated.

"These ores are easy to mine, contain four strategic metals often used together (nickel, cobalt, chromium, and iron) and promising processes for recovering nickel from these ores have been demonstrated and should be fully developed. Considerations of strategic economy indicate the need for a stockpile; however, this stresses the need to broaden the base of supply in order to lessen dependence on a static stockpile, and by increased supply, encourage improved utilization of this material important both for weapons of war and for the growth of industry.

"At the same time, the long range outlook for increasing nickel consumption should cushion against any potential surplus supply resulting from government or industrial efforts to expand the production base."

Atom Parley

—Continued from page 7

world are expected to attend the combined conferences, and more than 15,000 are expected to visit the atomic exposition which will display the latest developments in the applications of nuclear energy.

Leading spokesmen in the atomic energy field will deliver key addresses at the conference board's dinner session and luncheon. Another highlight of NICB's meeting will be a discussion of world-wide developments in the peacetime uses of atomic energy by outstanding foreign authorities.

In addition to these sessions, which will be held in the Benjamin Franklin hotel, the two-day conference board program will feature twelve round-table discussions at Convention Hall. Topics to be covered will include:—Fusion; recent developments in radiation chemistry and radioisotopes applications; foreign and domestic markets for atomic energy products; nuclear propulsion; waste disposal; health and safety problems in atomic energy; the economics of new reactor types; the latest developments in atomic energy legislation; site selection problems for nuclear facilities; problems in local and state atomic energy regulations and other current and topical problems.

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Obituaries

Martin Butler Gentry

Martin Butler Gentry, former vice-president of Freeport Sulphur Company, New York, died July 31 in Pinehurst, N. C. He was sixty-nine years old.

Commencing his career as a mining engineer, Mr. Gentry worked for Anaconda Copper Mining Company and Andes Copper Mining Company. In 1927 he joined Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation and later worked for Solvay Process Company and Beryllium Company of America. He joined Freeport Sulphur in 1935.

Upon joining the company, he became assistant to the president, a post he held until his appointment as vice-president in 1941. He also became at that time a director of Sulphur Export Corporation, New York.

Roland C. Holbrook

Roland C. Holbrook, president of Liquid Carbonic Canadian Corporation and Imperial Oxygen, Ltd., both of Canada, died July 29 in West Harwich, Mass. He was fifty-eight years old.

Mr. Holbrook joined Liquid Carbonic as a junior clerk in 1919. Aside from his two major positions, he was also president of Liquid Carbonic West Indies, vice-president of National Fire and Casualty Insurance Company, Montreal, and director of Liquid Carbonic Venezolana, Liquid Carbonic Corporation, Chicago and Liquid Carbonic Industries, Brazil.

Casper V. Casper, former manager of the Norwalk, Conn., plant of Charles of the Ritz, Inc., died July 28 in Colorado Springs, Col. He was fifty-nine years old. Dr. Casper joined the company in 1942 and became plant manager in 1947.

J. A. McCrory, secretary and director of Barium & Chemicals, Inc., Willoughby, Ohio, died July 31 in that city. He was seventy-one years old. Mr. McCrory had been secretary of Barium since 1942.

Martin Meyer, consulting chemist and former chairman of the Chemistry department at Brooklyn College, died July 27 in New York. He was fifty-seven years old.

Emanuel Smalbach, director and sales manager of Colonial Works, New York, died July 2 in that city. He was sixty-four years old.

Napro to Relocate Office

Natural Products Corporation, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, will complete the building of its new premises at 60 Clarkson avenue by September 1. At the new location will be the Ontario sales office and a warehouse.

Morningstar, Nicol Elects Board Members, Officers

Earl C. Lenz, vice-president of sales of Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., New York, has been elected to the board of directors. Sam Schuller, of Chicago Paisley Products division, Samuel J. Lowenstein, and Thomas Wood Morningstar have also been name board members.

Laurent J. LaBrie, formerly assistant vice-president, has been elected vice-president in charge of technical coordination. Edwin M. Hillary has been named vice-president in charge of production, and Mr. Morningstar has been named assistant vice-president and secretary.

Customs Bill Signed

The customs simplification act of 1956 was signed into law by President Eisenhower last week. The President said he was "particularly gratified" to sign the bill "because it marks the culmination of the legislative proposals which this administration has made for customs simplification and customs management improvement."

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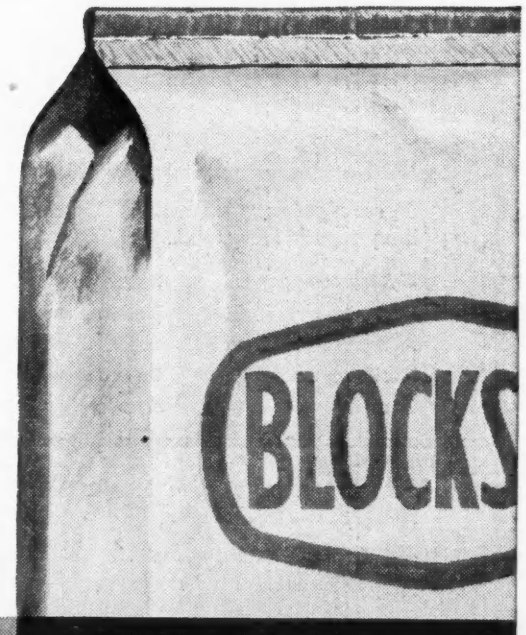
MONOHYDRATE

Sodium Phosphates



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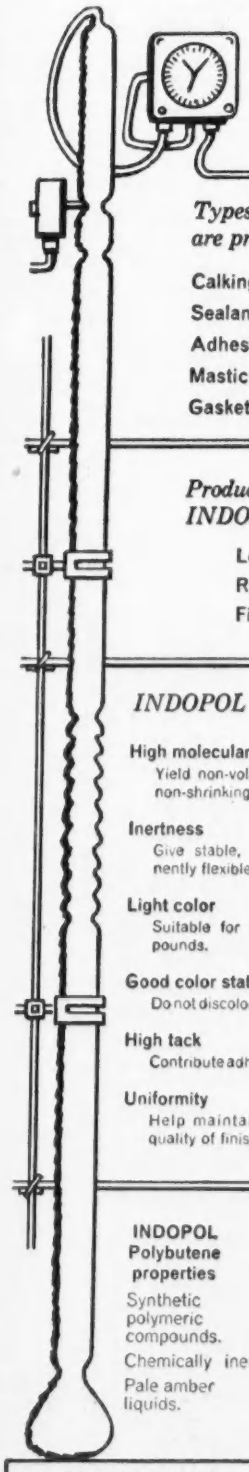

Your fact file on INDOPOL polybutenes

Types of products in which INDOPOL Polybutenes are presently being used.

Calking compounds	Special lubricants
Sealants	Drawing compounds
Adhesives	Surgical tapes
Mastic cements	Coated papers
Gaskets	Electrical insulations

Product and production benefits obtainable with INDOPOL Polybutenes.

Lower raw material costs.
Reduced manufacturing costs.
Finished products with unique properties.

INDOPOL Polybutenes characteristics

High molecular weight
Yield non-volatile, non-migrating, non-shrinking products.

Inertness
Give stable, non-drying, permanently flexible products.

Light color
Suitable for use in white compounds.

Good color stability
Do not discolor in finished product.

High tack
Contribute adhesion and cohesion.

Uniformity
Help maintain uniformity and quality of finished products.

Moisture resistance
Contribute moisture-proof and vapor-resistant characteristics.

Compatibility
Are compatible with many solvents, resins, gums, rubbers, waxes and asphalts.

High Viscosity Index
Relatively little change of viscosity with temperature.

Good lubricants
Similar to high grade non-additive petroleum oils at low and intermediate temperatures.

Non-carbonizing
Depolymerize to gaseous products at high temperatures, leaving no residue.

INDOPOL Polybutene properties

Synthetic polymeric compounds.
Chemically inert.
Pale amber liquids.

Viscosity grades

Grade	Typical Viscosity, SSU at 100°F.	210°F.
L-10	114	41.0
L-50	516	66.0
L-100	1,040	94.0
H-35	7,900	375
H-50	14,000	540
H-100	44,000	1,000
H-300	140,000	3,000
H-1500	...	15,300

AVAILABILITY
Drums or tank cars. Immediate delivery from Wood River, Illinois; also LTL drum delivery from warehouses in Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Cleveland, Newark and Boston.

INDOIL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

INFORMATION
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INDOIL CHEMICAL COMPANY 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 80, Illinois

CH-1687

Aliphatic Organics

No price changes were reported in this market last week. The steel strike was all but over with official confirmation still withheld, however, at the time of this writing. Based on reports from steel sources, prices on basic steel products will be boosted at least $10 per ton. That steel drum prices will be raised proportionately was a foregone conclusion and it appeared that a raft of aliphatics will be affected come the next contract period. Lacquer and chlorinated solvents, particularly, will probably be affected, it was noted.

Although overall usage of chemicals has eased off somewhat since summer began, most trade quarters report that the usual summer decline in manufacturing was responsible rather than the strike. Antifreeze manufacturers continue to take ethylene gylcol and methanol at a high rate and consumption of these chemicals was expected to go even higher this year in view of the ever increasing number of cars, trucks and buses on the highway.

Preliminary statistics on United States production and sales of miscellaneous organic chemicals for 1955 were released last week by the United States Tariff Commission. The report shows that total United States production of miscellaneous chemicals in 1955 was 20,793,000,000 pounds, an increase of 19 percent compared with the 17,408,000,000 pounds reported for 1954. Sales in 1955 amounted to 9,629,000,000 pounds, valued at $1,423,000,000, compared with 8,092,000,000 pounds, valued at $1,213,000,000, in 1954.

Production of miscellaneous cyclic chemicals in 1955 amounted to 513,000,000 pounds compared with 409,000,000 pounds produced in 1954, an increase of 25 percent. Sales of miscellaneous cyclic chemicals in 1955 totaled 312,000,000 pounds, valued at $105,000,000, compared with 255,000,000 pounds, valued at $77,000,000, in 1954.

The output in 1955 of miscellaneous acyclic chemicals — including such chemicals as may be also used as acyclic intermediates—totaled 20,281,000,000 pounds—19 percent more than the 16,999,000,000 pounds reported for 1954. Sales of all acyclic miscellaneous chemicals in 1955 amounted to 9,316,000,000 pounds, valued at $1,318,000,000, compared with 7,837,000,000 pounds, valued at $1,316,000,000, in 1954.

Acetaldehyde—Sales of acetaldehyde last year aggregated 34,316,000 pounds last year, according to the Tariff Commission. Sales were estimated to have totaled $2,816,000 with an estimated unit value of 8c. per pound.

Acetic Acid—Demand for acetic acid was reported to be running at a routine pace. Supplies were ample for current requirements and prices were steady.

Production of synthetic acetic acid (100 per cent) was reported to have totaled 524,403,000 pounds in 1955 while output of natural acetic amounted to 22,792,000 pounds. Sales of synthetic acetic acid aggregated 71,553,000 pounds with an estimated value of $5,945,000. The unit value of acid sold was 8c. per pound.

Acetic Anhydride—Preliminary production figures for acetic anhydride for 1955 were recently released by the Tariff Commission. Total output last year was 841,668,000 pounds.

The current market in this chemical was steady with supplies ample for trade requirements and prices unchanged.

Acetone—Effects of the steel strike have been minor with regard to acetone according to trade sources. There is, however, the possibility that there may be more serious after effects following the official settlement of the strike since it customarily takes some weeks for slow downs in consumption to be reflected in the overall demand picture. Supplies of acetone were curren ly sufficient to accommodate consumers' requirements and were expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices are steady and no changes wre anticipatd during the balance of the third quarter. Settlement of the steel strike, however, was expected to result in higher prices for steel drums. Chemical producers are very sensitive toward any rise in overall production and shipping costs, and it was expected that prices might be boos'ed if drum prices go higher.

Production of acetone last year, according to the United States Tariff Commission, went to 538,808,000 pounds. Sales were estimated at 291,361,000 pounds with an overall value of $18,089,000 and a unit value of 6c. per pound.

Classified by source, production of fermenta'ion derived acetone amounted to 27,448,000. Sales of this type actually exceeded output according to a preliminary estimate and amounted to 29,383,000 pounds with a value of $1,945,000 and a unit value of 7c. per pound. Acetone derived from isopropyl alcohol totaled 434,798,000 pounds productionwise, wi h sales of 193,395,000 pounds reported. The overall sales value of this material was $12,495,000 having an average unit value of 6c. per pound. Production of acetone from all other sources was 76,562,000 pounds with sales estimated at 68,583,000 pounds. The value of overall sales was $3,649,000 with a unit value of 5c. per pound.

Acrylonitrile—Production of acrylonitrile last year amounted to 117,868,000 pounds according to the United States Tariff Commission's preliminary report recently issued. Sales of this compound aggregated 104,845,000 pounds with an overall sales value of $30,516,000 and a unit value of 29c. per pound.

Butyl Acetate—Demand for this solvent was reported to be running a' a steady rate. With official settlement of the steel strike imminent, producers were confident that sales in the coming months would continue at a good rate in view of the fact that the auto industry was expected to raise production levels considerably as soon as retooling for the new models is completed.

Supplies of butyl acetate were repor'ed to be adequate to meet current requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices were steady and no changes were anticipa'ed for the balance of the third quarter. Settlement of the steel strike, however, was expected to bring repercussions in the price of steel drums. Higher drum prices could result if this were the case, it was pointed out.

Production of butyl acetates (90 percent), totaled 82,574,000 pounds last year according to the United States Tariff Commission preliminary es'imate. Overall sales of butyl acetates aggregated 92,202,000 pounds with an estimated value of $11,100,000 and a unit value of 12c. per pound average.

Production of primary butyl acetate amounted to 66,541,000 pounds with sales reported at 76,789,000 pounds and an overall value of $9,740,000. Average per pound value was 13c. Produc ion of all other butyl acetates amounted to 16,033,000 pounds with sales of 15,463,000 pounds reported. Sales value amounted to $1,360,000 with an estimated unit value of 9c. per pound.

Butyl Alcohol—The spot market was reported to be holding up well in view of the steel strike which has disrupted and curtailed manufacturing operations to some extent throughout the country. Competition with other producers of lacquer solvents remains intensive, it was noted and supplies are more than ample to accommodate consumer requirements. The possibility that higher steel prices would most likely be reflected in higher drum cost's to producers made a price rise in drum sales almost a certainty, according to some trade quarters.

Production of butyl alcohols, 100 percent, totaled 475,406,000 pounds in 1955 according to a preliminary estimate of the Tariff Commission. Overall sales amounted to 176,467,000 pounds with an estimated sales value of $20,956,000 and a unit value of 12c. per pound.

Classified by type, production of primary butanol amounted to 225,341,000 pounds with sales of 138,205,000 pounds reported. Overall value was $17,198,000 with a unit value of 12c. per pound. Production of all other types of butyl alcohol

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 5, 1955
131.10	131.10	130.93	130.91

For Current Prices see Page 9

Aliphatic Organics

totaled 250,065,000 pounds with sales reported at 38,262,000 pounds and an overall estimated value of $3,758,000 and a unit value of 10c.

Carbon Disulfide—The spot market was reported to be running at an overall steady rate. Supplies were reported ample, on the whole, and prices are unchanged.

Production of carbon disulfide last year totaled 566,225,000 pounds, according to a preliminary estimate of the United States Tariff Commission. Overall sales amounted to 513,202,000 pounds with a value of $26,086,000 and a unit value of 5c. per pound.

Glycerine—The market was steady but unchanged. Any effects of the steel strike on this commodity have been slight in view of the fact that soap plants shut down for vacation periods during July. The federal highway program bill recently passed by the President was expected to hike construction rates considerably with a substantial boost in the overall consumption of glycerine in dynamite.

Synthetic glycerine production continues at a substantial rate and continued to give stability to the entire market. When synthetic glycerine came on the market initially in 1948, the country's net imports exceeded 2,500,000 pounds. By 1950, net imports had climbed to more than 16,500,000 pounds, slowly declining until 1953, when they suddenly skyrocketed to more than 31,000,000.

Trade sources say the world supply and demand situation will continue to have less and less influence than formerly. There will be less cause in the future to be concerned over the U. S. export-import balance.

Large foreign suppliers like Argentina have other than U. S. markets for their glycerol who are willing to pay higher prices. In Europe, the trend from soap to detergents has reduced the continent's supply of natural product. (Argentina's best customers are Great Britain, Germany and South Africa.)

The Dutch, obviously, are out to capture some of this European market. Last year Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij revealed it would build the first synthetic glycerol plant outside the United States, at the Pernis refinery near Rotterdam. The plant is expected to start operations by the end of 1957.

Halogenated Hydrocarbons—A continuing strike at the plant of one major producer of carbon tetrachloride last week was expected to cause some dislocation in the supply picture in the near future. The strike, which has been underway for some time, has depleted stocks to a dangerously low level, it was said. Overall consumption of carbon tet continues at a high rate, it was noted. Although this polyhalogenated chemical has been replaced to a very great extent by perchloroethylene in dry cleaning, sales have continued their growth in another direction, namely, the manufacture of fluorinated hydrocarbons which are used as propellants in the booming aerosol industry. This application, it was noted, has taken up the slack in carbon tet consumption resulting from its displacement by the less toxic perchloroethylene as a dry cleaning fluid.

Overall production of halogenated hydrocarbons last year was recently listed by the United States Tariff Commission in its preliminary report on production of synthetic organic chemicals. Production of all halogenated hydrocarbons listed amounted to a total of 3,494,260,000 pounds. Sales were estimated to have aggregated some 1,552,284,000 pounds with a total value of $190,518,000 and an average unit value of 12c. per pound.

Classified by compound, production was as follows: carbon tetrachloride, production, 287,371,000 pounds with sales totaling an estimated 260,444,000 pounds. Overall value was estimated at $19,445,000 with unit value estimated at 7c. per pound. Production of chlorinated paraffins totaled 34,522,000 pounds in 1955 with sales estimated at 34,982,000 pounds. Total sales value was $4,386,000 and unit value, 13c. per pound. Production of chloroethane, according to the report, (ethyl chloride) technical and USP, amounted to 541,643,000 pounds with sales of 143,243,000 pounds estimated. Total sales value was

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Aliphatic Organics

$10,206,000 pounds with an average value of 7c. per pound.

The output of chloroform technical and USP grades combined last year aggregated 40,396,000 pounds with sales of some estimated 29,021,000 pounds. Overall value of the amount sold was estimated at $3,906,000 and unit value at 13c. per pound. Production of chloromethane (methyl chloride), all grades totaled 36,318,000 pounds last year with sales of 26,123,000 pounds reported. Sales value was listed at $3,051,000 and unit value at 12c. per pound. Production of 1,2-dichloroethane (ethylene dichloride) amounted to 510,135,000 pounds in 1955 with sales reported at 93,423,000 pounds. The bulk of this chemical is used captively, thus accounting for the low ratio of sales to overall output, it was noted. Estimated value of the amount sold was reported as $5,160,000 with a unit value of 6c. per pound.

Hexamethylenetetramine—Demand for this compound continues at a routine pace. With explosives manufacture at a low level, consumption of hexamethylenetetramine has been low and confined to a few smaller usages. Supplies were reported to be adequate while prices are steady.

Production of hexamethylenetetramine in 1955 amounted to 19,902,000 pounds according to the Tariff Commission. Overall sales were estimated at 11,285,000 pounds, valued at $2,494,000. The unit value per pound was 22c. per pound.

Oils, Fats Output, Use: June

This is the second part of the Oils, Fats table that was presented last week, and which contained data on primary production except oil, raw materials at mills and crude vegetable oils. From now on the table will be presented in two parts.

Statistics on production and consumption of oils, and fats, including primary and secondary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of June. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks June 30
Babassu oil, crude	.....	.....	[1] .....
Refined	.....	.....	.....
Castor oil, No. 1, crude and No. 3, crude	1,875,000	9,406,000	[2]34,309,000
Coconut oil, crude	39,306,000	55,970,000	[3]59,566,000
Refined	36,377,000	35,335,000	13,745,000
Cod and codliver oil[4]	37,000	NA	1,414,000
Corn oil, crude	22,031,000	21,932,000	14,323,000
Refined	20,269,000	20,388,000	7,179,000
Cottonseed oil, crude	54,412,000	78,810,000	38,162,000
Refined	73,667,000	105,628,000	327,590,000
Menhaden[4]	21,943,000		
Sardine (pilchard) and herring[4]	4,000	7,329,000	36,262,000
Other fish oil, except liver oil[4]	503,000		
Lard, rendered and refined	[5]180,000,000	[5]37,513,000	203,206,000
Linseed oil, raw	38,448,000	40,275,000	113,017,000
Refined	17,271,000	21,109,000	29,365,000
Marine mammal oil[4]	.....	3,121,000	[6]26,446,000
Oiticica oil	.....	938,000	5,964,000
Olive oil, edible	.....	129,000	8,448,000
Inedible	.....	23,000	40,000
Sulfur foots	.....	[1]	[1] .....
Palm oil, crude	.....	4,394,000	[7]18,099,000
Refined	1,735,000	1,382,000	1,583,000
Palm kernel oil, crude	.....	[1]	2,958,000
Refined	[1]	[1]	261,000
Peanut oil, crude[7]	10,182,000	6,833,000	19,089,000
Refined	6,561,000	3,438,000	9,685,000
Perilla oil	.....	.....	.....
Rapeseed oil, crude	.....	[1]	[1] .....
Refined	.....	177,000	858,000
Sesame oil, crude	.....	.....	.....
Refined	.....	28,000	138,000
Soybean oil, crude	248,636,000	222,876,000	179,630,000
Refined	205,257,000	208,299,000	116,643,000
Tallow, edible (incl. refined)	18,738,000	[8]13,919,000	14,497,000
Tallow and grease inedible (other than wool)—			
All establishments	222,805,000	129,162,000	322,302,000
Establishments classified in meat packing industry	74,923,000	NA	NA
Tallow and grease, inedible, refined	12,482,000	12,170,000	8,834,000
Tung oil	.....	3,936,000	16,687,000
Other vegetable oil, crude	1,260,000	6,179,000	15,972,000
Refined	4,432,000	4,050,000	7,735,000
Vegetable foots, 100% basis	16,539,000	12,092,000	49,009,000

Secondary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks June 30
Castor oil chemically dehydrated[9]	1,777,000	NA	3,168,000
Deodorized oil[9]	88,937,000	19,219,000	15,826,000
Coconut type fatty acids, including coconut, babassu, and palm kernel[9] and such fractionated fatty acids as lauric, caprylic, capric, and myristic[4]	4,626,000	NA	6,755,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	[10]	NA	1,104,000
Low rosin fatty acids (rosin content 20% or less)	4,064,000	NA	2,779,000
Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil	7,851,000	NA	13,643,000
Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content)	5,422,000	NA	6,867,000
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content), high palmitic (over 60% palmitic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids	9,467,000	NA	8,260,000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated animal fatty acids (other than oleic)	8,367,000	NA	14,941,000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated vegetable fatty acids	6,577,000	NA	10,136,000
Glycerine, crude (100% basis)[11]	19,188,000	21,019,000	16,127,000
Refined, all grades (100% basis)[11]	20,415,000	16,254,000	43,468,000
Grease oil, lard oil, and tallow oil[4]	4,490,000	NA	4,488,000
Hydrogenated animal fats and oils—			
Edible	2,056,000	935,000	1,405,000
Inedible	5,011,000	5,532,000	4,022,000
Hydrogenated vegetable oils—			
Edible—			
Cottonseed	30,483,000	26,700,000	20,364,000
Soybean	78,740,000	70,269,000	42,587,000
Other	7,194,000	5,255,000	3,475,000
Inedible	950,000	1,806,000	2,283,000
Margarine[4]	[12]85,242,000	NA	24,698,000
Oleo oil and stearine, animal, edible	5,605,000	7,029,000	1,962,000
Shortening	127,868,000	NA	168,524,000
Stearine, animal, inedible[4]	1,026,000	NA	1,066,000
Vegetable oil, winter	12,873,000	10,134,000	19,792,000
Tall oil, crude	53,099,000	34,948,000	85,846,000
Refined (excluding low rosin fatty acids)	11,584,000	8,966,000	13,517,000
Winterized oil	61,076,000	37,117,000	39,361,000

N. A. Not available.

[1] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

[2] Data on stocks of crude castor oil are on a commercial stock basis, excluding quantities held by Commodity Credit Corporation as well as "stock piled."

[3] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.

[4] Data for fish oil producers collected by Fish & Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. Combined totals only are available for consumption and stocks of fish oil and marine mammal oil. Consumption data for cod, cod-liver, and other liver oils unavailable and stock figures for these items represent quantities held by producing firms only.

[5] Data on production collected by Department of Agriculture. These figures represent only rendered lard. According to this agency, refined lard production (federally inspected only) totaled 128,000,000 pounds in June.

[6] Excludes quantities used in refining.

[7] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

[8] Data for stocks exclude quantities held by consuming factories.

[9] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil, and cooking and salad oil not included.

[10] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[11] Includes data for synthetic glycerine.

[12] The total for June, 1956, was packaged as follows:—One pound units, 78,397,000 pounds; bulk pat or chips, 1,338,000; and bulk other, 5,601,000 pounds. The sum of these items may not agree with the production total shown above because some margarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

Agricultural Chemicals

Ammonium sulfate figured in heavy exports to Korea and South America and was in an improved position in the South African market. Stiff ocean freight rates, however, were taking US producers out of the bidding for an enormous piece of business in India, where European producers were vying for the contracts. Synthetic sulfate was selling at $1 per ton higher in export on account of the steel strike, but this advance was regarded as merely temporary. With cokeoven production coming back to the pre-strike level, producers were faced with the same old problems in the domestic market.

The higher phosphate rock prices were put into effect everywhere by August 1. They represented, at lowest prices quoted, a 13c. per ton increase in grades with 68 and 70 percent bone phosphate of lime, a 12c. per ton increase in grades with 72, 75 and 77 percent b.p.l.

August discounts, $1 per ton less than those for July, increased quotations on ammonium nitrate, domestic and Canadian, by that amount.

Fishing in the Gulf and Chesapeake Bay limited supply of fishmeal and scrap, prices for which rose $5 per ton.

DDT and BHC continued short. Calcium arsenate was moving better than it has in years. Malathion was very strong. Parathion was weaker.

Price Trends

Advanced

Ammonium nitrate, $1 per ton.
Imp., Canadian, $1 per ton.
Fishmeal, $5 per ton.
Fishscrap, $5 per ton.
Phosphate rock, 68-66% b.p.l., 13c. per ton.
70-68% b.p.l., 13c. per ton.
72-70% b.p.l., 12c. per ton.
75-74% b.p.l., 12c. per ton.
78-76% b.p.l., 12c. per ton.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 5, 1955
107.01	106.30	106.32	110.82

For Current Prices see Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Sulfate—The export market has been very strong in recent months. Considerable tonnages have been moving to Korea and South America, and there has been some improvement in the US position in South Africa.

India was bidding for several hundred thousands tons, but trade sources said ocean freight would raise US offers out of competition with European offers for this business.

The vital escape valve for heavy world production was Red China, which has contracted for an estimated million tons of European output in the past 18 months. This has maintained a European balance good enough to support world prices at a healthy level.

Export prices for synthetic were running about $1 per ton higher due to the pinch of the recent steel strike on cokeoven supply. Trade sources said this would hold good for a short while, then slip away as cokeoven sulfate supply returns to the pre-strike position.

Producers' stocks of synthetic material fell off 22 percent during May, though production was stepped up during that month.

The Census Bureau reported 95,915 short tons was produced in May, compared to 92,725 short tons in April and 104,138 short tons in May, 1955. Stocks declined from 157,623 tons at the end of April to 123,382 tons at the end of May.

Animal Proteins—Prices for fishmeal and scrap rose $5 per ton. Strictly limited supplies were offered as sharply curtailed production was noted over the past two to three weeks in the Gulf and Chesapeake Bay. Buyers provided some trade last week but were described as hesitant. About 12 weeks of fishing season remained in these waters.

Current quotations were $133 for meal and $129 for scrap.

In general, the proteins market was dull and was expected to remain sluggish until Labor Day.

Nitrogenous tankage was selling under contracts negotiated currently and prior to September 1 at $2.75 per unit of ammonia and 50c. per unit of available phosphoric acid in carloads of approximately 40 tons, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago works. Prices were slated to return to the previous level of $2.95 per unit of ammonia plus 50c. per unit of a.p.a. after September 1 for shipments thereafter through June, 1957.

For shipment to Tampa, Fla., orders were being accepted on the basis of $9.21 per ton for freight via barge from Chicago and covering costs of loading in cars at Tampa, subject to available barge space.

The producer reported material assayed from 6 to 7½ percent ammonia and from 5½ to 7½ percent a.p.a., with the average running close to 6½ percent in each case.

Lime—Sold for agricultural use in April was 31,511 short tons of lime, the Bureau of Mines reported, including 8,894 tons of quicklime and 22,617 tons of hydrated lime. In the month previous, sales included 4,009 tons of quicklime and 15,596 tons of hydrated lime, for a total of 19,605 tons. Figures for April, 1955, were 13,364 tons of quicklime and 27,744 tons of hydrated lime, a total of 41,108 tons of lime.

Sales amounted to 76,686 tons in the first four months of 1956, including 19,678 tons of quicklime and 57,008 tons of hydrated lime. Corresponding figures for the first four months of 1955 were 23,282 tons of quicklime and 60,931 tons of hydrated lime, a total of 84,213 tons.

Superphosphate—Demand was steady, but heavy production quotas continued to keep this market out of balance. The result was a flabby tone in both the domestic and export trade.

Rock mining was at a rate commensurate with the market.

Urea—This component continued to show a competitive advantage over less concentrated nitrogen sources in shipments to the more remote areas, and production figures for urea continued to climb. The tone of this market was further strengthened by good demand in diverse fields, in particular its use in plastics manufacture.

Urea production in Europe had pretty well saturated the marekt abroad.

Los Angeles Market

The fertilizer market was generally unchanged. Activity in inorganic materials was fair to moderate.

Domestic fishmeal was lower at $2.30 per unit of protein. Alaskan herring meal, in good supply, with good demand, was quoted at $2 per unit of protein, f.o.b. Seattle.

Pesticides

Calcium Arsenate — Sales were the greatest in several years, producers reported. One important factor was that this chemical was replacing chlorinated hydrocarbons. In Louisiana, state agricultural officials advocated its use on the basis of reports that many species had built up resistance to the chlorinated hydrocarbons.

2,4-D—Demand continued strong, and producers regarded the potential as many times the equal of the current market. Price competition was severe, however, and many traders were finding it difficult to operate in the blue.

DDT—Supply was short in most areas, some producers reporting they were sold up for a month or two ahead. Demand, both domestic and foreign, continued extremely strong. Granular formulations were moving in good volume in areas plagued by the corn borer.

Lindane—Demand was off, and producers and formulators were embarrassed by heavy stocks.

Malathion—Demand was heavy due to the wide spectrum of application, including use against both the sucking insects, like aphids, and the chewing insects, as well, and the relatively high tolerance and safety in application.

Parathion — Trade was reduced to a moderate degree, largely due to the relatively high toxicity of parathion and strict tolerance ruled by FDA. Some of the loss was traced to a switch to malathion. Poor weather in the cotton south was hurting, too.

2,4,5-T—Fierce competition made this market less attractive than it might be, but demand continued excellent. Producers expected to open up broad new markets for this brush killer.

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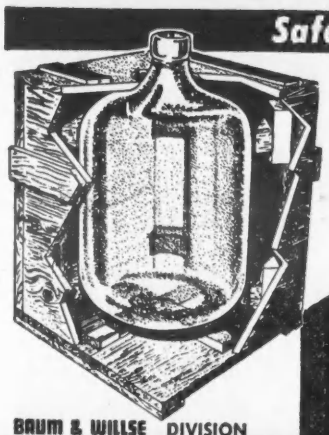

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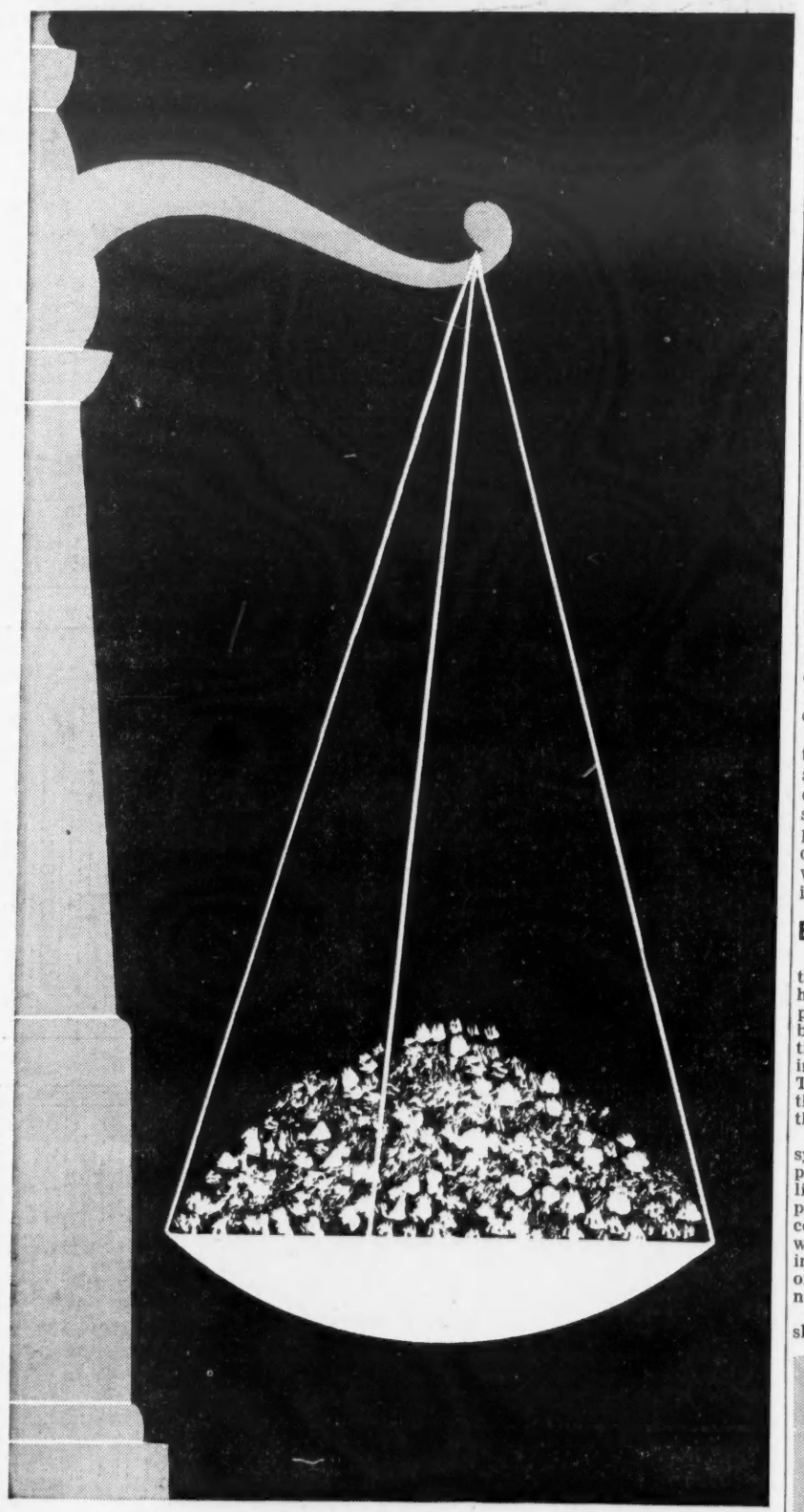

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Coal Chemicals

Prices of basic quantities of octylphenol and nonylphenol were advanced ½c. per pound effective August 1, reflecting the recent (July 1) increase in phenol prices and higher costs for containers. Differentials for nonylphenol remained unchanged, but on octylphenol that for drums was widened ½c. per pound and that for bags was increased ¼c. per pound. The producer pointed out that the previous advance in phenol (last October 1) had been absorbed without increases in prices of either octylphenol or nonylphenol.

Dyes prices moved in both directions. Neutral black 2B, concentrated, Color Index number 304, declined 22c. per pound, while alizarine cyanine green base Z, Color Index number 1078, was quoted $1.63 per pound higher.

The recent steel strike left no scars on this market, as far as producers could determine their position last week. It might prove to have toned up the naphthalene trade a bit. Producers were less optimistic concerning toluol, but they were agreed that a moratorium on cokeoven output could have done no harm on this score.

Some fractions of cresylic acid got less call in the past two months for use in manufacture of tricresyl phosphate, but producers thought they detected an upturn to this demand last week. Cuts with more meta-para than that required for TCP manufacture were still tight, as were p-cresol and all grades of o-cresol.

The institute estimated steel production in the week ended August 5 would amount to 17.5 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 431,000 tons of steel. The figure was compared to output of 419,000 tons in the week previous, 302,000 tons in the comparable week a month earlier and 2,098,000 tons in the corresponding week a year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced

Dyes, C.I. No. 1078, alizarine cyanine green base Z, $1.63 per lb.
Nonylphenol, ½c. per lb.
Octylphenol, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Dyes, C.I. No. 304, neutral black 2B, conc., 22c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	August 5, 1955
114.89	114.72	114.72	114.74

For Current Prices see Page 9

Basic Products

Benzol—Consumers in general rode out the strike storm without difficulty. Most had accumulated heavy inventories in preparation for the stoppage. It would be another week or two, trade sources estimated, before production would be coming out of the cokeovens at a good pace. The supply position appeared to be more than adequate to carry everybody through this period.

Demand for benzol for manufacture of synthetic phenol remained strong, as the plastics industry continued to generate lively trade. Coatings were adding to the pressure in this channel, as well. Styrene consumption of benzol remained avid and was expected to continue at a good rate in any case, exactly how good depending on the behavior of the automobile business in the coming season.

Cresols—Demand for all fractions was sharp, and customers were treated on the basis of curtailed allocations. The situation was aggravated by abrupt interruption in the flow of raw material tar from the steel industry's cokeovens and the bugs holding off output from new para production facilities expected to go on stream at this time. No relief was offered on the import market.

Meta-para in both the 2° and 3° C grades remained critically tight. Ortho was now just about as scarce. The shortage of para was making itself felt in di-tert-butyl-p-cresol production and end products dependent on DBPC.

Cresylic Acid—Demand for acid for use in manufacture of tricresyl phosphate, largely that in the distillation range from 204° C to 207° C, began to ease off in early June and was down to the point where a fairly well balanced market ruled in July. What appeared to be the beginnings of an upturn were noted last week.

Factors in the recent decline were seasonal plus the price-competitive position of other plasticizing agents. TCP, once competitive with dubtuyl phthalate, was now priced out of that segment of the market and was drawing most of its demand from its value as a gasoline additive.

Acid for TCP was now in adequate supply.

The seasonal inhibiting factor in this demand was expected to disappear in about two weeks. In more general terms, producers said, it looked as though the turning point had been reached where this source of demand for acid would recover its former vitality.

TCP demand projected some months ahead was expected to pick up as new uses become established, one, for instance, as a fire-retardant additive for certain hydraulic fluids.

Acids having higher meta-para content than that required for TCP manufacture

Aromatic Chemicals Output: May

Following are statistics based on data compiled by the Tariff Commission relating to production of certain aromatic chemicals during May and corresponding figures for the month previous, with percentage change indicated. Figures representing cokeoven production of benzol, creosote oil, crude naphthalene and toluol are those previously published with other figures reported by the Bureau of Mines. Where no figure is given, it is because available data would have disclosed confidential information or because the data on hand were believed to be incomplete. Dyes are identified by color index or prototype number.

		May 1956	*April 1956*	*Percent Change*
Acetanilide	lbs.	.....	.....	....
Aniline	lbs.	12,411,334	12,488,873	— 1
Benzol, tar distillers	gals.	3,107,485	2,418,938	+28
Cokeoven operators	gals.	16,236,950	15,894,055	+ 2
Total from coal sources	gals.	19,344,435	18,312,993	+ 6
Petroleum operators	gals.	8,029,780	9,189,396	—13
Total from all sources	gals.	27,374,215	27,502,389	0
Creosote oil (100 percent creosote basis)				
Tar distillers	gals.	7,868,399	7,224,137	+ 9
Cokeoven operators	gals.	2,296,350	1,937,423	+11
Total	gals.	10,164,749	9,161,560	+11
Cresols, meta-para	lbs.	1,454,365	1,178,847	+23
Ortho-meta-para	lbs.	1,249,433	1,023,594	+22
Cresylic Acid, refined, all sources	lbs.	5,047,137	5,007,169	+ 1
Dyes, C. I. 202, chrome blue black R	lbs.	.....	.....	....
C. I. 581, direct black EW	lbs.	340,442	410,205	—17
P. 302, naphthol AS	lbs.	65,738	124,010	—47
Monochlorobenzene	lbs.	40,979,321	42,068,433	— 3
Naphthalene, crude, tar distillers	lbs.	24,443,160	26,646,238	— 8
Cokeoven operators	lbs.	15,958,667	16,637,459	— 4
Total crude	lbs.	40,401,827	43,283,697	— 7
Refined, tar distillers	lbs.	7,733,869	8,059,373	— 4
Phenol, tech. and USP, all sources	lbs.	48,035,155	45,996,073	+ 4
Phthalic Anhydride	lbs.	24,506,810	28,271,143	—13
Styrene, from all plants	lbs.	94,798,573	*90,071,711	+ 5
Toluol, cokeoven operators	gals.	3,521,429	3,307,312	+ 6
From other sources	gals.	10,707,392	10,726,792	0
Total from all sources	gals.	14,228,821	14,034,104	+ 1
Xylol, from all sources	gals.	8,379,102	11,968,548	—30

* Revised.

Coal Chemicals

were still on the tight side. Use in production of resins and resin coatings was up.

Tail-end cuts, say those in a range between 210° C and 230° C, were abundant.

Naphthalene—If there were a silver lining behind the recent steel strike, it was expected to show up here in the form of a healthier tone. With phthalic anhydride easier, the pre-strike rate of byproduction of naphthalene at the cokeovens was tending to form sizeable drifts in warehouses. To what extent these stocks were in demand during the recent strike it was too soon to determine, but the interruption in production could have done no harm, producers agreed.

Phenol—Consumers squeezed through the threatening famine posed by the recent steel strike and for the most part would be able to weather the dislocations expected during the next week or two while operations are returning to normal. The consensus was that it had been a close shave, however. The plastics and coatings industries were draining off raw material supplies at an earnest pace. If current demand and expected production quotas were to remain in effect, producers said, the post-strike condition of this market would be well balanced.

Toluol—Producers hoped this market might tone up somewhat due to the temporary production stoppage at the steel industry's cokeovens. At best, however, their hope was for only a partial recovery. It was too early to appraise the position accurately last week, since operations had not been restored to anything like the pre-strike pace.

Xylol—Demand continued strong. Consumers' stocks, built high in anticipation of the steel strike, were dwindling rapidly. Shortages appeared in spots, but the situation generally was not yet critical.

Dyes

Effective currently, neutral black 2B, concentrated, with Color Index number 304, was reduced 22c. per pound, from $2.43 to $2.21 per pound, and alizarine cyanine green base Z, Color Index number 1078, was advanced $1.63 per pound, up from $4.50 to $6.13 per pound.

The Bureau of Census' 1954 Census of Manufactures indicated shipments from plants classified as primarily engaged in the intermediates and organic colors industry were worth $715,600,000, or about 50 percent more than the corresponding figure, $478,600,000, calculated in the last previous census of manufactures and covering the year 1947. These figures comprised value added by manufacture, $362,300,000 in 1954 and $259,800,000 in 1947, an increase of 39 percent, and cost of materials, fuel, electricity and contract work amounting to $353,300,000 in 1954 and $218,800,000 in 1947, an increase of 61 percent.

New capital expenditures were put at $72,100,000 in 1954. There was no figure available covering capital expenditures in 1947.

Shipments of intermediates and organic colors from all plants, including those in this industry classification and others for which these were considered secondary products, was $690,978,000 in 1954, including commercial shipments worth $523,385,000 and interplant transfers valued at $167,593,000, compared to the 1947 total of $378,942,000. Included were shipments of cyclic intermediates worth $466,305,000 in 1954, comprising commercial shipments worth $315,282,000 and interplant transfers worth $151,023,000, compared to the 1947 total of $188,411,000, and of cyclic dyes worth $156,254,000 in 1954, comprising $150,866,000 worth of commercial shipments and interplant transfers valued at $5,388,000, compared to the 1947 dyes total of $149,208,000.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending August 5 was as follows:—

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	167,642
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	7,138,316
Benzol	gals.	638,122
Coaltar	gals.	3,136,533
Creosote oil	gals.	121,676
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	678,681
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	2,434
Toluol	gals.	140,603
Xylol	gals.	40,559

Intermediates

Di-tert-Butyl-p-cresol — Curtailed shipments were moving out to customers on the basis of allocations. The severe shortage of raw material p-cresol made itself felt in this market immediately. Relief was expected from new para production facilities due to go on stream in a matter of weeks. Additional facilities for producing DBPC were also in production now.

Nonylphenol — Prices were advanced ½c. per pound across the board effective August 1. The producer, calling attention to the fact that the price had absorbed the previous increase in phenol prices last October 1, attributed the current advance to the latest hike in phenol prices, July 1, and increased costs for containers.

On a freight allowed basis, current quotations for nonylphenol were 24½c. per pound in tankcars and trucks, 26½c. per pound in drums in car and truckloads and 27½c. per pound in smaller drumlots.

Octylphenol — Prices were hiked ½c. per pound on tankcar quantities effective August 1. At the same time, bag prices were increased ¾c. per pound, and drum quotations were advanced 1c. per pound. The move reflects the recent (July 1) increase in phenol prices and increased costs for containers. The producer pointed out that octyphenol was not advanced when phenol prices went up last October 1.

Current quotations for octyphenol on a freight allowed basis were 23c. per pound in tankcars, 24c. per pound in bags in car and truckloads, 24½c. per pound in bags in less quantities, 25¼c. per pound in drums in car and truckloads, 25¾c. per pound in drums in less quantities.

Esso Standard Sets Up Reseller Marketing Unit

Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, has established a new division in its marketing department to work exclusively on the company's program for its reseller business. Archibald R. Taylor moves from Esso Standard's "TBA" and specialties division to head the new reseller division.

"Reseller business" and "reseller division" are trade terms in the oil industry, referring to wholesale bulk sales, usually large, to oil jobbers and distributors.

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Mr. Taylor will work with the managers of Esso's ten marketing divisions and the company's northern and southern regional managers in connection with the reseller-business program.

Finnish Company Will Use French Fertilizer Process

Potasse et Engrais Chimiques, a French chemical firm, has licensed Typpi O/Y Oulou Company in Finland to use its process for the manufacture of 400 tons of complex fertilizers daily, France Actuelle reports. France Actuelle is the French counterpart of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Other firms using this French fertilizer process are the Gerwerkschaft Victor Castrop-Rauxel in Germany, Svenska Salpeterberken Koping in Sweden and Taiwan Fertilizer Company, Ltd., in Taipeh, Formosa.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

There were no changes in the drugs, fine chemicals market last week. The drugs business is in the middle of the usual summer slack period and will most likely continue slow until after Labor Day. Silver nitrate was however, moving at a brisk seasonal clip into the manufacture of photographic chemicals, probably its principal non-pharmaceutical use. Consumption of silver nitrate by hospitals in over-the-counter sales remains about on an even keel the year round.

A number of chemicals moving into seasonal use were reported to be moving at an excellent rate. Among these was citric acid, which is not only in heavy demand from manufacturers of soft drinks and various food items, but its use in industry has grown substantially and was expected to continue to increase. The tartrates were moving quite well and expected to continue. Domestic cream of tartar was reported to be running into stiff competition from the imported material much more so than was the case in tartaric acid since most of the cream goes into industrial applications where purity and color is not a major consideration. Sodium benzoate also was said to be running at a seasonally heavy rate. Supplies were adequate to cope with current consumer needs while prices were firm.

Synthetic vitamins continue to move at a good pace last week. Imported vitamins were no longer of any consequence, competitionwise, according to trade information although they continue to come in in small quantities. Producers report that consumption of vitamins so far this year has been running ahead of last year at the same time. The drastic price cuts in vitamins earlier this year have effectively cut down on the volume of imported material and currently, imports are a minor factor. Competition among producers was intense but the rising rate of overall consumption was expected to keep all vitamin manufacturers operating at a steady rate. Prices were firm and no changes were anticipated through the third quarter.

P-Aminosalicylic Acid—There has been no decision reached on whether or not tariff rates are to be changed on imported PAS as of last week. The commission appointed to study this question, it was noted, had reached an impasse some weeks ago and final decision was left up to the President. Importers of PAS had claimed earlier that complaints that domestic producers were driven to the wall by lower priced imports of PAS were unjustified and that competition among domestic producers themselves had been responsible for the going out of business of many domestic firms.

Business continues as usual with both importers with domestic makers awaiting a decision on whether tariff rates will be raised or whether the status quo will continue. Supplies are ample to meet current requirements and prices are unchanged.

Chlorophyll—This market remained unchanged last week. Consumption of chlorophyll continues to move into a few major applications principally medicinal and related items, such as mouth wash, hair shampoo, toothpaste, in addition to chewing gum.

Sales of chlorophyll and chlorophyllins totaled 11,000 pounds last year, according to the United States Tariff Commission. The value of total sales last year was $447,000 with an average value of $40.64 per pound.

Citric Acid—Total production of citric acid salts was estimated to have totaled 5,543,000 pounds last year. Sales of potassium citrate were estimated at 181,000 pounds with an overall value of $95,000. Unit value was 52c. per pound. The sizable production of citric acid salts emphasized the growing importance of citric acid in industry. Its value as an acidulant and food ingredient in medicinals and foods and bottled drinks, respectively, is also of considerable importance, it was noted.

As reported previously, the use of citric in the reclamation of oils by secondary recovery methods has grown in importance. When oil wells stop producing or produce at a low rate, petroleum people reclaim some oil left in the reservoir by secondary recovery methods. Briefly, these consist of either repressurizing with gas or air, or of pumping water into the producing formation. Economically, the latter is favorable in some areas. However, its value is often dimmed because insoluble iron compounds are formed which plug the underground interface. The use of citric acid has made it economically feasible.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 5, 1955
65.85	65.85	65.85	66.48

For Current Prices see Page 9

Cyclopropane — Production of cyclopropane, which is used as an anesthetic agent, totaled an estimated 121,000 pounds last year, according to the Tariff Commission. Sales amounted to 84,000 pounds with an estimated value of $1,615,000 and an average sales value of $19.23 per pound.

Gelatin—The rising price of hogs has been recently reflected in the price of gelatin which is made from pork skins. Prices on edible gelatin were advanced 5c. per pound last month across the board. The current market on the various edible grades was as follows: 75 Bloom test gelatin, 53c. per pound; 150 Bloom test, 64c.; 200 Bloom test, 70c.; 225 Bloom test, 73c. and 275 Bloom test, 81c. per pound.

Overall demand for gelatin was reported to be running at a brisk rate and was expected to continue during the immediate future. Considerable poundage goes into ice cream manufacture as well as in to pharmaceutical products and in the processing of food products such as canned meats and confectionary. One of the major food uses, of course, is in the manufacture of gelatin type desserts, consumption of which is always seasonally higher during the warm weather months.

Guar Gum—Currently, the market in guar gum is very firm and the immediate outlook is for a continued heavy demand exceeding available supplies. All guar gum plants were reported to be operating on an overtime basis with shipments moving on the heels of expanded production facilities. Quotations on the food grade were reported at the 50c. per pound level while the technical grades was pegged at 40c.

Consumption of guar gum continues to expand, according to trade sources. One observer predicted an annual consumption of 5,000 long tons in 1957. Current rate was about 100 long tons a month. Water solutions for guar gums were said to be clear, non-toxic, tasteless, odorless and colorless. Their use in the paper industry is steadily on the increase. According to one authority, guar gum has about eight times the thickening ability of starch, about twice that of top grade sodium alginate. Improved wholly edible guar gum offers technical solution to many problems. It offers an economic way of thickening, since less than a dime's worth of the gum will thicken one gallon of water to the point of non-flowability.

Lanolin—There was no change in this item since last reported. Competition in the domestic market is considerable and supplies were more than adequate to accommodate consumers' requirements. The emphasis on the use of lanolin in many cosmetic products has resulted in a steadily rising demand for this product, according to some trade sources. Overall consumption of lanolin has been on the increase, too, in its use in the various waterless hand cleaners which have been gaining in popularity in the past year or two. Industrial uses for lanolin were also diversified, contributing to the overall substantial demand.

The ready availability of degras or crude wool grease, from which lanolin is extracted, had assured consumers of a ready supply in the foreseeable future, according to trade sources queried. Imports of degras from abroad in addition to domestic output of this material combined, were estimated to be more than sufficient.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

trate was reported to be at an excellent seasonal level. This compound is used to a considerable extent in the manufacture of photographic chemicals. Supplies were reported adequate to accommodate trade requirements and prices were steady.

Production of silver nitrate (100 percent $AgNO_3$) was reported to have totaled 4,366,000 ounces in May this year compared to 5,969,000 ounces in April and 6,873,000 ounces during May last year. Stocks of silver nitrate at producing plants totaled 2,505,000 ounces on hand May 31, 1956, compared to 3,491,000 ounces on April 30, 1956.

Sodium Benzoate — Sales of sodium benzoate at a seasonally active rate. Consumption of sodium benzoate in food processing and in the manufacture of soft drinks is substantial and overall usage is expected to continue to expand. Supplies are adequate to meet current trade requirements and prices steady.

Production of benzoic acid salts, sodium benzoate, technical and USP grades aggregated 4,734,000 pounds last year according to the United States Tariff Commission. Overall sales were 4,351,000 pounds with an estimated value of $1,608,000. Unit value per pound 37c. per pound. Overall production of sodium benzoate has declined, from previous year's level, it was noted, with substitution for this salt in some applications an important factor in the decrease in its usage.

Botanicals

Dealers in botanicals continue to feel the effects of the relative tightness in the labor supply in botanicals collection areas in the South. The coming of a new kind of prosperity to that region in addition to the establishment of the minimum wage has made botanicals gathering much less enticing to the marginal labor there. Rising standards of living all over the world has been reflected in higher botanicals costs and it appeared that substitute materials will be sought to replace natural drugs wherever possible in view of the growingly prohibitive costs of collection. Not only has the increase in job opportunities been responsible for the increasing shortage in many items, but weather and political conditions are of course omnipresent factors influencing botanicals collections, it was noted.

Dealers report that the fulfilling of contacts on a number of botanicals may be spotty. Such commonly obtainable items as wild cherry, white pine and other barks have been collected in smaller quantities than earlier anticipated, it was noted and the outlook for the coming months was far from promising.

Papain — The spot market was unchanged with demand reported at routine levels and expected to continue. Supplies are adequate to meet trade requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future.

The number of uses for this botanical extract are numerous and widely diversified, it was noted. Papain, a vegetable enzyme derived from the latex of the unripe papaya fruit, is an effective and economical source of protein-digesting activity. As such, the beverage industry uses tonnage quantities in chill-proofing beer, while in the food industry papain finds wide usage as a meat tenderizer.

In the field of medicine, papain is effective in burn therapy for debridement. It has a specific cleansing action in chronic and acute suppurating lesions. Because of its unique, specific action on dead tissue without causing any deleterious effects on healthy elements, papain has been called a "biological scalpel." In addition to this specificity, papain promotes healing by stimulating tissue repair processes. Expanded medical usage of papain may likely be in combination with antibiotics such as neomycin, bacitracin, or other non-allergenic antibiotics, as a topical treatment for infected, suppurating lesions.

In veterinary medicine, papain has been combined with antibiotics and sulfonamides for the treatment of chronic infections involving exudates, and in slow-heading processes. Such combinations have also been used successfully in the treatment of uterine debridement and in the management of retained placenta, it was noted.

Kidde to Build Addition To Shell Laboratory in N. J.

Walter Kidde Constructors, Inc., New York, has been awarded the design and construction contract for a two-story addition to Shell Chemical Corporation's customer service laboratory at Union, N. J.

The building, which will contain 26,000 square feet of laboratory and office space, is designed to test new end uses for a number of Shell products and to help customers adapt products to their particular use. Construction will begin immediately, with completion scheduled for April, 1957.

One of the laboratory's major projects will involve "Epon" resins. In its plastic form the resin is used to coat heavy-duty items such as anti-corrosive pipe; as an adhesive it is used to bind metal parts of aircraft; and as a surface coating ingredient it is used on home appliance and industrial facilities.

In addition to equipment for testing "Epon" resin, the laboratory is geared to study solvents and industrial chemicals. The new section will provide more space for this work, plus facilities for handling projects on agricultural and other chemicals.

Southern California CMRA Chooses 1956-57 Officers

Chemical Market Research Association of Southern California has elected its 1956-57 officers. They will take over on September 1. Heading the new administration as president is Robert L. Vignolo of Baker Castor Oil Company. Other officers are:

Vice-president, J. Till Neville of Mefford Chemical Company; Secretary, Warren A. Peters, jr., of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation; treasurer, Al C. Ross of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company; chairman of the membership committee, Walter M. King of Braun Corporation, and ex officio, William M. Clines of American Potash & Chemical Corporation.

Brown-Allen Appoints

Brown-Allen Chemicals, Inc., Staten Island, N. Y., has appointed Jesse S. Young Company as its exclusive representative for the sale of its oil division's line of oils, oil specialties and plasticizers. The Young company will cover New York and the New York metropolitan area.

Drug Classified as Narcotic

Bureau of Narcotics last week announced its intention to add the following named new drug to the list of addiction-forming drugs subject to special control under the narcotics laws: — a-l-Methyl-3-ethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine. Persons desiring to comment the proposal should notify the Commissioner of Narcotics by August 23. If a public hearing is requested, it will be held September 4.

Aramco Brings in Well On Saudi Arabia Coast

The discovery of oil in a wildcat well on the Persian Gulf coast of Saudi Arabia has been announced by Arabian American Oil Company, New York. The wildcat, known as Kharsaniya Well No. 1, is located approximately 80 miles northwest of Dhahran, Aramco's headquarters. It is the first well to be drilled on the Kharsaniya structure.

In a drill stem test of the top part of the Arab zone between 5,954 and 5,976 feet, the well flowed at a rate of 2,200 barrels per day, with a surface pressure of 800 pounds per square inch and a gas-oil ratio of 340. The oil was sour and had a gravity of between 32° and 33° A.P.I. Operations are continuing to evaluate the discovery.

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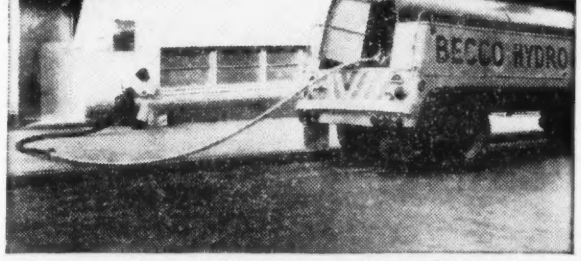

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Naval Stores Conference Will Be Held in Florida

The second naval stores work conference, sponsored by the naval stores station, southern utilization research branch, Agricultural Research Service, and the Lake City branch of the southeastern forest experiment station, forest service, Department of Agriculture, will be held Monday and Tuesday, October 8 and 9, at the Roosevelt hotel in Jacksonville, Fla.

This conference will feature talks by key men from the various naval stores producing and consuming industries. These speakers will discuss various factors affecting the production and utilization of naval stores products.

Two sessions will be held Monday, with a third session scheduled for Tuesday morning. The conference will close at noon the second day to provide an opportunity for those desiring to do so to visit the laboratories of the Agricultural Research Service and Forest Service at Olustee, Fla.

Perkin Celebrants

—Continued from page 7

the Society of Chemical Industry will be presented to Edgar C. Britton of Dow Chemical Company, following the Perkin Medal Award banquet on September 14.

A feature of the occasion will be a comprehensive group of historical and educational exhibits depicting the development of dyes through the ages, with particular emphasis on the progress resulting in the field of organic chemicals since Perkin's discovery.

Another exhibit will be devoted to textile fibers and fabrics carrying the keynote theme of "A More Colorful World" through the display of "A Galaxy of Fibers and Materials."

A third display will center upon the functional finishes that help to make colored textiles practical and beautiful by imparting desirable properties and characteristcs. A fourth unit will be contributed by the AATCC and is to exhibit colorfastness and other testing equipment developed to assist in the production of finer quality fabrics to meet exacting end-use requirements.

'Cavalcade of Color'

During the afternoon of September 13, the Good Housekeeping Institute and the National Retail Dry Goods Association will dramatize the evolution of dyes in the history of costume in "Cavalcade of Color." This will be a presentation emphasizing the practical contribution of synthetic dyes to the rapid growth of modern fashion.

Tying in with the centennial, the Eastman Kodak Company is marking the observance through a special exhibit in the Kodak Information Center in the Grand Central Terminal in New York. The exhibit will depict the application of modern color photography to the "more colorful world of today. Color transparencies portraying the old and the new in the use of color in fashion and the home will be shown, culminating in a giant Kodak Colorama, eighteen by sixty feet in size, one of the "largest color pictures in the world."

All of the papers presented at the centennial will be published in a volume of procedings. It will include abstracts of the intersectional contest papers which will be presented September 15. Copies of this volume will be sent to all general registrants after the centennial.

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Lederle Laboratories Unit Names Pharmacology Heads

Dr. Earl H. Dearborn has been appointed head of pharmacological research at Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, N. Y., a division of American Cyanamid Company.

Dr. William D. Gray has been appointed head of experimental pharmacology in the research division of Cyanamid at Lederle Laboratories.

Soybean, Cottonseed

—*Continued from page 7*

pounds was more than twelve times the figure recorded for the first half of 1955.

Including estimated January-June soybean exports of 23.4 million bushels—which exceeded the previous six-month record of 21.2 million bushels in 1955—the annual rate of exports of oil and beans in bean equivalent set during the first semester is over 90 million bushels, compared with record high total exports of 80 million bushels in 1955.

Cottonseed oil exports in June exceeded June, 1955, shipments by 10 percent, and the January-June total of 371 million pounds was nearly one-fourth greater than in the first half of last year. At this rate, total 1956 exports of cottonseed oil would exceed by over 100 million pounds the record annual level of about 630 million pounds set in 1954 and 1955.

Though exports of oilcakes and meal in June dropped to 80 percent of the previous June's exports, an all-time record volume of 260,000 short tons was shipped abroad during the first six months, exceeding the previous high set in January-June, 1955, by over 70 percent. The relative increase in exports of linseed cake and meal is marked, although soybean cake and meal continued to make up the bulk of the shipments of cake and meal.

National Lead

—*Continued from page 5*

states. Distribution is expedited by more than 600 warehouse points.

The vessel, officially named George L. Ratcliffe, is 196 feet long by forty-two feet wide and twelve feet deep and has a payload capacity of more than 1,500 tons. Products carried can be divided to give 1,000 tons of bulk "Baroid" plus all normally required bagged mud material. Tankage is also provided for 100 tons of diesel fuel and 600 tons of water. The vessel carries Coast Guard customs registration and Star A1 American Bureau of Shipping certification.

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The mud stock, which makes the vessel a floating warehouse will reduce the hazard of offshore drilling and save operating time because the ready availability of this large mud stock will assist in controlling high-pressure wells, National Lead said.

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CARBONATE—40 cs, Glasgow
AMYRIS OIL—4 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Port Au Prince
ANILINE DYES—11 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Bremen
86 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
42 cans, C A Haynes, Bremen
29 dms, Ciba Co, Bremerhaven
7 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
5 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
4 dms, Rotterdam
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ARABIC GUM—136 bgs, Parke Davis & Co, Port Sudan
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102 bgs, American Trust Co, Port Sudan
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ASCOTHIC ACID—10 cs, Upjohn Co, Sydney
BARBASCO ROOT—39 bls, Astoria Panamericana, Callao
BARIUM SULFATE—100 dms, Picker X-Ray Corp, London
BAY OIL—1 dm, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Dominica
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BENZOIN GUM—94 cs, S B Penick & Co, Singapore
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297 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Fortaleza
250 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Rio de Janeiro
111 bgs, Fortaleza
CASEIN—200 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Buenos Aires
93 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Auckland
466 bgs, Gorlyn Plastic Corp, Auckland
1,764 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
536 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
CASSIA—1,418 pkgs, Rotterdam
789 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—3,386 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products, Salvador
3,387 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
669 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Manta
700 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manta
1,170 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Port Au Prince
416 bgs, C M B N Y, Jeremie
530 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Port de Paix
65 bgs, Gonaives
OIL—270 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
100 tons, Brazilian Industrial Oils Inc, Fortaleza
CEDERIA ODORATA OIL—1 dm, Colgate Palmolive Co, Santos
CELERY SEED—83 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Marseille
40 bgs, Marseille
CETYL ALCOHOL—112 bgs, Orbis Products Corp, Liverpool
CHARCOAL—100 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
CHLORINATED RUBBER—300 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CHLOROAMPHENICOL—1 cs, American Roland Corp, Genoa
CINNAMONBARK OIL—2 cs, George Lueders & Co, Colombo
1 cs, Ungerer & Co, Colombo
CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, Calvert Vavasseur, Colombo
75 bls, Delano Corp of America, Colombo
25 bls, W J Naar, Colombo
16 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—47 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
25 dms, Givaudan Corp, Keelung
10 dms, Shulton Inc, Keelung
6 dms, S B Penick & Co, Colombo
CIVET—1 cs, A Verley & Co, Marseille
CLAY—600 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bremen
CLOVE—167 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Tamatave
84 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Tamatave
50 bgs, Tamatave
CLOVELEAF OIL—5 dms, Shulton Inc, Tamatave
40 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Tamatave
10 dms, Tamatave
COALTAR DYES—4 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
3 cks, Rotterdam
OIL—15 bbls, Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg
COCONUT OIL—500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
370 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
386 tons, E F Drew & Co, Cebu
CODLIVER OIL—15 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Reykjavik
270 dms, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
5 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Reykjavik
COPAL GUM—124 bgs, Wm H Scheel & Co, Manila
60 bkts, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Macassar
COPPER CYANIDE—30 dms, D Hauser, Hamburg
CORIANDER SEED—500 bgs, W Mahneke, Casablanca
CORN STARCH—483 bgs, Rotterdam
COTTON LINTERS—75 bls, Antwerp
CREAM OF TARTAR—400 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
CRESYLIC ACID—311 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUBE ROOT—213 bgs, Callao
CUMIN SEED—565 bgs, P H Petry, Khorramshahr
182 bgs, Murwal Inc, Khorramshahr
299 bgs, Rosenblum Co, Buenos Aires
CUTTLEFISH BONE—60 cs, T R Riddle & Co, Kobe
50 cs, E E Bier Co, Kobe
DAMMAR GUM—28 bgs, France Campbell & Darling, Singapore
64 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
50 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
134 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
DEXTRIN—300 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
182 bgs, Rotterdam
DIACETYL—2 cs, Hartog Paper Co, Rotterdam
DIHYDROSTREPTOMYCIN SULFATE — 3 cs, Merck—Sharp & Dohme International, Manila
DINITRORESORCINAL—2 cs, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, Glasgow
EARTH COLORS—224 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
FISHLIVER OIL—10 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—135,905 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
127,029 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
68,546 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
276,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
103,031 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
115,561 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
81,354 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
FULLERS' EARTH—400 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, London
GALL—13 dms, F J Benkart & Co, Wellington
5 cks, Wilson & Co, Napier
OX—2 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Hamburg
1 ck, F J Benkart & Co, Auckland
NUT—42 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Beirut
141 bgs, Beirut
GARNET LAC—50 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
50 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
GELATIN—200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
400 bgs, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
100 bgs, Arles Co, Havre
40 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
150 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
102 bbls, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
140 bgs, G G Lippelgoes, Liverpool
450 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
GLUE—230 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
40 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London
300 bgs, Corbett & Co, Marseille
GRAPHITE—800 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave
250 bgs, C Pettinos, Tamatave
1,000 bgs, Asbury Grapnite Mills, Colombo
750 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
800 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Hong Kong
500 bgs, Superior Graphite Co, Colombo
GUAR GUM—200 bgs, Heemsoth Kerner, Rotterdam
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
GYPSUM—19,920 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
15,186 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
HASHAB GUM—250 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
INDIGO—43 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
7 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
IPECAC ROOT—9 bgs, Meer Corp, Rio de Janeiro
IRON BLUE—2 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
OXIDE—224 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Liverpool
KAURI GUM—182 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Auckland
LACTOSE—225 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, Givaudan Corp, Cochin
6 dms, George Lueders & Co, Cochin
24 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Cochin
6 dms, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
LIME OIL—4 dms, Polak & Schwarz, Port Au Prince
3 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Port Au Prince
LITHARGE—398 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LITHOPONE—1,000 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
LIVERMEAL—450 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Rotterdam
448 bgs, Wessell Duval & Co, Bluff
LOCUST BEAN GUM—2,500 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Piraeus
400 bgs, Brown Bros, Leghorn
MACE—4 cs, Murbas Trading Co, Kingstown
3 cs, Kingstown
MAGNESITE, CALCINED—290 dms, General Cable Corp, Liverpool
MALACUCA OIL—3 dms, Sydney
MANGROVE BARK—7,000 bgs, American Extract Co, Tumaco
MARJORAM—41 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
MENTHOL—30 cs, Amertrade Inc, Santos
50 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Rio de Janeiro
MENUKELIVER OIL—10 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
MERCURIC CYANIDE—3 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Southampton
MICROCRYSTALLINE WAX—2 cs, Industrial Raw Materials, Liverpool
MONTAN WAX—1,200 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
MYROBALANS EXTRACT—210 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Liverpool
NAPHTHALENE—1,500 bgs, Fallek Products Co, Gdynia
NAPHTHOL—32 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Genoa
4 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
34 dms, Kaufman & Vinson, Genoa

NICKEL CHLORIDE—133 bbls, Bremen
34 bgs, Bremen
M-NITRO-P-TOLUDINE—8 dms, A V Berner & Co, Liverpool
NUTMEG—160 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Singapore
120 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
125 bgs, J H Schroder, Rotterdam
88 bgs, National City Bank, Rotterdam
56 bgs, A G Dunn, London
111 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
34 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, London
14 bgs, C Czarinkow, Buenos Aires
44 bgs, Murbas Trading Co, Kingstown
43 bgs, Kingstown
OCTEA CYMBARUM OIL—1 dm, American Metagraph Co, Itajai
OESOPHAGEAL—2 dms, Picker X-Ray Corp, London
OITICICA OIL—235 tons, Brazilian Industrial Oils, Fortaleza
100 tons, Murray Oil Products Co, Fortaleza
OLIBANUM GUM—133 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Massawa
150 bgs, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—59 dms, J H Schroder, Buenos Aires
PALMAROSA OIL—2 dms, A Verley & Co, Marseille
PAPAIN—40 cs, Mombasa
11 cs, Dares Salaam
PATCHOULI OIL—10 cs, Agriscent Corp, Singapore
4 dms, Antoine Chiris, Penang
40 cs, Tombarel Products Corp, Penang
6 cs, Perfumery Association, Penang
PEATMOSS—400 bls, C Gasimeyer, Rotterdam
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
500 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
2,000 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
1,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—350 bgs, J H Schroder, Singapore
280 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
140 bgs, A C Israel, Singapore
70 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Singapore
140 bgs, Volkart Bros, Singapore
160 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
80 bgs, George Uhe Co, Cochin
160 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
80 bgs, Wolmet Raw Products, Cochin
80 bgs, Peter Commercial Corp, Cochin
140 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Kuching
140 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
840 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
630 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
70 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
140 bgs, Joosten & Janssen, Singapore
70 bgs, Marchant Heyworth & Swift, Singapore
910 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kuching
490 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Kuching
80 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
370 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
840 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
60 bgs, Borsumy & Co, Singapore
210 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades Co, Singapore
260 bgs, George Uhe Co, Singapore
240 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Cochin
210 bgs, C Czarinkow, Kuching
70 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Singapore
238 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
490 bgs, Singapore
RED—40 bgs, F E Lingeman, Kobe
144 bgs, Mombasa
WHITE—28 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
182 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
591 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
70 bgs, George Uhe Co, Singapore
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
140 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
112 bgs, Singapore

PEPPERMINT OIL—1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Casablanca
1 cs, Felton Chemical Co, Callao
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—125,976 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, La Salina
190,000 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
94,037 bbls, Phillips Petroleum Co, Puerto La Cruz
122,116 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
104,933 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
206,176 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PHENANTHRENE—100 bbls, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
POLLACKLIVER OIL—10 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
20 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—400 bgs, Louis Furth, Buenos Aires
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—178 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
METABISULFITE—16 kgs, A Gusmer, London
SILICATE—907 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—30 dms, P H Petry, Mombasa
PYRIDINE—1 dm, James E Fox, London
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—530 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
R-SALT—63 dms, Kaufman & Vinsen, Genoa
RUTILE SAND—5,200 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
4,320 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane
4,939 bgs, Metal Traders, Brisbane
RUTIN—12 bgs, Karl B Rosen, Sydney
SACCHARIN—15 dms, Leviant & Co, Rotterdam
SAGE LEAF—700 bls, Trieste
140 bls, Rijeka
SAGO FLOUR—557 bgs, Chartered Bank of India, Singapore
SANDALWOOD OIL—5 cs, Fleuroma Inc, Cochin
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—48 bls, S B Penick & Co, Tampico
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
450 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
200 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Calcutta
250 bgs, Capitol Shellac Corp, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—500 bgs, M J Golombeck, Santos
SHELLAC—375 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
400 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
800 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
25 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
744 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
25 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
SOAP BARK—107 bls, S B Penck & Co, Valparaiso
SODIUM CYANIDE—50 dms, C Hardy, Havre
SULFITE—2 bgs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
SPERM OIL—250 tons, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bergen
283 tons, Pisco
STANNIC SULFIDE—2 kgs, City Chemical Corp, London
STARCH—220 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
5 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
SULFUR, PRECIPITATED—22 cks, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Liverpool
TALC—3,405 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAMARINDS—50 bbls, Meer Corp, St Johns
40 bbls, Barclays Bank, Dominica
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, American Key Products, Itajai
500 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Itajai
2,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Imbituba
1,440 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok

—Continued on page 69

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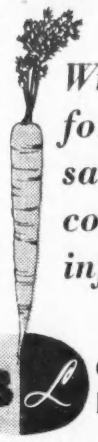

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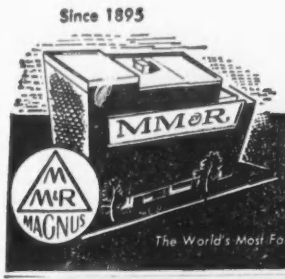

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Nutmeg oil in both qualities scurried up the price ladder last week, dealers here reported, as material in spot and source areas became openly scarce. The listing by week's end, according to dealers, was $10.90 per pound. On July 26, a week earlier, the price had stood at $7.75. Then, on July 31 it rose to $8.75; August 1 it went up to $9.75 and then again, on the same day, up to $10. The weekend price was first quoted on Thursday.

Dealers attribute the current situation to heavy crop and plantation damage last year. At that time, prices shifted upward, though not at the rapid pace they have within the past few days. However, during the interum period, the situation seemed to cool and the market eased somewhat in position. The present level is expected to rise further and, according to dealers, should not be completely relieved for some years to come. They claim that plantation tree damage and resultant supply cannot be repaired or replaced in less than a four year period.

Neroli also is skyrocketing in price as the result of crop damage in Grasse and other European source areas. The current quote is around $575 per pound.

Other than these two exceptional movers, dealers on spot reported a relatively quiet market with little activity. The seasonal sales period is rapidly drawing to a close and the lifting effect of the late fall and early winter seasonal sales has not yet been felt.

A local dealer reporting on the European crop and market situation noted that the collection of newcrop clary sage is in full swing. Because plantations have been severely damaged, however, he noted, demands of the growers are firming. Penny royal oil, it was noted, had a good crop, especially in Morocco and Tunesia, and larger than the one of last year. Growers, the dealer said, have decreased their prices. The price of Bourbon vetyver oil it was noted, despite very little demand, remained steady at prices that are the lowest in years. The situation in ylang ylang oil also remained relatively stable.

Price Trends

Advanced

Caraway seed, Dutch, 1½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 4c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica No. 2, 18c. per lb.
No. 3, 17c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, 5c. per lb.
Mustard seed, English yellow, ½c. per lb.
Oil, nutmeg, East Indian, $2.15 per lb.
West Indian, $2.15 per lb.
Pepper, black, 2c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, 2c. per lb.
Dutch, 2c. per lb.
Iranian, 1½c. per lb.
Polish, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Pimento, Jamaica, ½c. per lb.
Mexican, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 5 1955
138.45	138.22	137.69	134.84

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Lavender—One dealer's report on this European oil is as follows: "District of Drome—In this section very important quantities of Lavender, perhaps more important than the one from Barreme, are cultivated. Good lavender oils are grown in an altitude of about 800 meter (above 2,400 feet).

"Unfortunately, the crops in this section of the country have been severely damaged by frost, as the plants were never covered by snow. In some places here, the damage has been appraised at 30 percent and in others at 25 percent of the entire crop. Especially, the wild plantations, more than the cultivated ones have suffered and in general it can be said that these wild plantations are completely lost.

"Although new plantations were grown during the last two years, a deficit will result, as the new plants will not be able to produce before 1958.

"There are few stocks available and the growers know that there is a scarcity, especially in good lavender."

The dealer went on to note that the growers at source refused to accept contracts for the new crop and would not devulge information regarding prices.

He further noted conditions of lavender oil source material in:

"District of Basses Alpes—During the last two years, important plantations have been made with lavenders. This is for the oil named lavender 40-42 percent hybride. This oil, however, will not be on the market in important quantities before 1958. It is a variety of lavandin, producing an oil containing the properties of that of pure lavender oil. However, the perfume of this oil has not the usual characteristics of lavender oil from Hautes Xalpes, lacking that of the lavender flower.

"Practically speaking, it is a lavandin oil, finer than the normal lavandin oil and therefore, in certain places, good as a replacement for the cheaper lavender oil.

"As far as the province is concerned, there were also damages by frost and they were appraised at about 10-15 percent of the crop. So we say that the average loss, taking all the lavender producing districts together, will be about 20 percent."

Neroli—The new crop of this oil has soared to even higher heights than the astronomical levels reached soon after the disaster period late last year and earlier this year. At that time, neroli oil climbed to a spot quotation of $450 per pound. Now, the newcrop material according to one spot dealer is listing for $575 per pound. This, it was noted, is a new height.

Nutmeg—The repercussions of last year's crop and plantation damage in both source areas were being felt with a vengeance in this market last week, dealers reported here. Beginning on July 2, when prices stood at about $6.50 per pound, the market showed definite signs of firming. Last year's storm damage, comprised of a typhoon in the East Indies and Hurricane weather in the West Indies, had made strong inroads into the crop of that year, and did enough damage to plantations to stunt by a goodly margin, crops for this and the next three or four years. The July 2 price, as a result of this, soon climbed to $7.25; on July 26 it climbed to $7.75; July 31 brought it to $8.75 per pound. Then the pace between particularly stepped-up. On August 1, nutmeg of both qualities was selling for $9.75 and then, on the same day jumped to $10 per pound. On August 2 the prices moved up to $10.90 where they stood at week's end. Further advances, according to dealers, can be expected.

Petitgrain—A major dealer has reported the production of a new brand of high test grade South American petitgrain oil. The oil, which the dealer reports, is all high ester content, is produced by only one grower in Paraguay, and is of a high quality. Offered in three grades, 55 percent ester at $3.75 per pound; 60-65 percent ester at $4.50 per pound and 65-70 percent ester at $4.75 per pound, the material will be packed in 25 pound cans. It has only recently become available in commercial quantity. The material is primarily meant, the dealers noted, for the use of cosmetic and soap perfumers.

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Period Ended July 27

Anise Seed, 87 bags.
Black Pepper (11 lots), 875 bags.
Cassia (6 lots), 934 bags.
Chillies, 136 bags.
Cloves, 400 bags.
Dill Seed, 179 bags.
Fennel Seed, 134 bags.
Ginger (2 lots), 304 bags.
Gum Karaya (3 lots), 87 bags.
Nutmegs (17 lots), 760 bags.
Olives, 1 barrel.
Turmeric, 240 bags.

Aromatic Chemicals

Geranyl Acetate—United States production of this commodity during 1955, according to the United States Tariff Commission, was 29,000 pounds. Sales amounted to $85,000 for 26,000 pounds of material at a unit value annual average of $3.27 per pound.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—All grades have been reportedly neglected for months and price changes

Essential Oils

were negligible, dealers here reported last week. In most cases shipment levels are higher than spot prices. Imports, so far this year are under four million pounds. Average consumption, dealers noted, is about 10 million pounds.

Dealers said that the balance could easily be upset by influences outside the market, such as trouble in the Near East

Ginger—Jamaican material of both qualities rose drastically last week, dealers reported. The movement was the result of short supply and no hope of further supply until next year. Jamaica number 2 ginger was going for 82c. per pound, an advance of 18c. per pound; number 3 material was selling for 80c. per pound, a 17c. advance. Dealers noted that advances, though not yet reported in the non-Jamaican qualities of ginger, should soon result from the short supply condition.

Nutmegs—Grades, reportedly on the heels of further West Indian advances, worked higher last week, dealers here said. Grinders were said to be reluctant to extend commitments but speculators continued to show good interest.

Pimento—Jamaican cables urged buyers to extend coverage at present levels. Forward shipping positions can be purchased with a guarantee against decline until shipped. The forecast is that the new crop will be smaller.

Poppy Seed—Down the line prices shifts were reported for this market in every available quality. Turkish poppy was still reported unavailable on spot. In the other qualities: Argentine poppy seed advanced 2c. per pound to a 19½c. listing; Dutch advanced 2c. to a 25½c. per pound quote; Iranian moved up 1c. per pound to 15½c. and Polish climbed 2c. to a 24½c. per pound quote. Dealers here attributed the upward shift to recent storm damage to Dutch crops.

Vanilla Beans—Dealers here reported last week that vanilla beans have been sinking from the high levels reached recently on spot. The shift has been attributed to local conditions unlike the earlier swing upward which came as the result of easing supply in Madagascar. Exporters and curers in Madagascar stated, local dealers said, that while green beans are being marketed it is still too early to tell how high the yield from the new crop will be.

Stocks of vanilla beans are reportedly being held by few dealers and buyers in the source market and as a result of the firmness in Madagascar there appears little inclination at present to offer vanilla beans to spot in the face of seasonally quiet demand.

The new listing for Bourbon beans is $8.50 per pound. Bourbons previously had been quoted up to $9. Mexican material is now listing for $8.75, a decline of about 25c. per pound from the earlier quotes.

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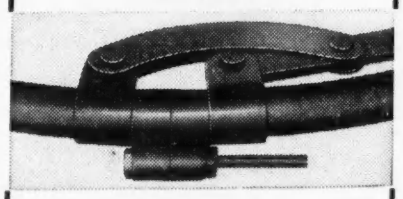

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Petroleum Derivatives

Dealers and producers in this field noted last week that the steel industry strike was not as effective a stock leveler as had at first been hoped. They attributed this to three factors: the short duration of the strike, the influx of foreign material at low prices during the strike, and the heavy production record reached by the steel industry during the first half of the year. Though petroleum men acknowledged the necessity of the strike's ending, they said that greater length might have made for greater effectiveness in the derivatives field.

Most of the material concerned at the beginning of the strike had already begun to show the inroads of relaxing automobile industry sales.

Toluol producers, already in particularly soft shape earlier in the year, had hoped for some succor from their situation. Although they agreed that the situation had leveled out "slightly" they couldn't see any real long range aid from the strike.

Wax and some of the insecticide and pesticide derivatives continued to show good seasonal market strength. LPG producers and dealers reported continued stockpiling for the beginning of their seasonal period and the show of some interest and early buying on the part of some buyers.

Stocks of refined products in the United States, according to the Bureau of Mines monthly report, totaled 423,990,000 barrels on May 31, an increase of 17 million barrels during the month. These stocks were 3.2 million barrels less than on May 31, 1955.

The wholesale price index of petroleum and petroleum products was, according to the Bureau of Labor statistics, 118.3 for May, compared with 117.5 for April, and 111.5 for May, 1955.

Total crude oil capacity of refineries, as reported by operating companies, was 8,498,000 barrels daily in May, indicating an operating ratio of 92.9 percent compared with 88.1 percent in April.

Styrene production during the month of May, according to the United States Tariff Commission, amounted to 94,798,573 gallons at both government and privately owned plants. The figure was stronger than the previous month's total production of 90,071,711 gallons.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—Though dealers reported some clearing of the air in the market for this material, the situation remained uneven and somewhat undefinable. Dealers contended, however, that the next few weeks should be able to show exactly what has happened to benzol and its market. Factors effecting the situation were and are the importation of foreign material at less than the local level and the ending of the steel strike. The latter is the more important factor of course. Its importance might have been more far reaching, dealers noted, if it had extended further than it did. However, they acknowledge the negative side to the strike also.

Petroleum benzol production during the month of May, according to the United States Tariff Commission, amounted to 9,189,396 gallons. The figure for the month previous was 8,029,780 gallons. Coke oven operators produced 16,236,950 gallons and 15,894,055 gallons respectively during the two periods.

Partial Aromatics — Dealers reported continued hinderance to this market from the automotive industry slow-down. This, they reported, continued to be felt in spite of the good seasonal pace kept up through heavy demand from construction and other warm weather industries.

The development of this material as a cheaper replacement for the fuller aromatics remains a factor in the market, though this development was primarily advanced in the industrial fields. Producers noted that with any upward movement in the industrial area, particularly automative, the growth in uses of partial aromatics should once more step foreward.

Xylol—Dealers and producers both reported last week that production and demand for this commodity both continued at high levels. Demand, already high at the beginning of the steel strike, was stepped up by the one month layoff of the coke oven operators. Petroleum material felt the pinch during this period, though prices remained unmoved. The condition is expected to remain tight for some time, it was noted.

Combined petroleum and coal tar production of xylol amounted to 8,379,102 gallons in May. The figure is a good deal short of the 11,968,548 gallons produced in April.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 5, 1955
105.47	105.47	105.47	104.42

For Current Prices see Page 9

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended July 21 totaled 274,927,000 barrels, according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 275,132,000 barrels for the week, this represents a decrease of 205,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 1,707,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 1,912,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's — The daily average production of liquefied gases at refineries was 6 million gallons, 29 percent greater than a year ago, the Bureau of Mines has reported. The demand for liquefied gases for fuel and chemical uses in May was 22 percent higher than in May, 1955. Stocks of liquefied gases totaled 394 million gallons, 32 million gallons above a year ago and an increase of 96 million gallons during the month of May.

Propane production for May was recorded as 231,938,000 gallons at plants; 79,170,000 gallons at refineries with a total production of 311,158,000 gallons. Stocks were listed at plants, terminals and underground as 116,186,000 on April 30 as compared with 189,391,000 gallons on May 31. Demand for May, according to the Bureau report, was 2,352,000 gallons for use in gasoline and 233,501,000 gallons for other uses.

Waxes

The production of petroleum waxes in May amounted to 485,000 barrels (1 bbl.—280 lbs.) with a daily average production of 16,000 barrels. This shows a strong advance over the April figure of 388,000 barrels and the May, 1955, figure of 423,000 barrels. The January-May figure inclusive was reportedly 2,240,000 barrels as compared with the 1955 figure for the same period of 2,190,000 barrels.

There were no imports for the period. Exports amounted to 75,000 barrels for May with a daily average of 2,000 barrels. This is a decline from the 81,000 barrels for the month previous and the 95,000 barrels for May of 1955. Exports for the January-May period amounted to 399,000 barrels as compared with the 534,000 barrels for the same period of the year previous.

Miscellaneous

Current reports of the industry for the week ended July 20 indicate an increase in crude oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the A.P.I., the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,111,000 barrels, an increase of 27,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,076,000 barrels were 48,000 barrels above the preceding week and 456,000 barrels above the week ended July 22, 1955. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 1,095,000 barrels daily compared with 996,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four week period ending July 20, crude oil production averaged 7,079,000 barrels daily and crude runs to stills averaged 8,056,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 1,028,000 barrels daily.

Coatings Materials

Sales of coatings materials were seasonably slow last week, although some materials diverged from this trend. Plasticizers were said by one maker to be showing an improvement over the sales pace registered in the first weeks of July. Apparently, the renewed vigor was a consequence of advance buying by automobile makers. Current sales of synthetic resins compare favorably with business during previous summers, but the rate of expansion has not topped last year's record breaking pace. In this connection it may be noted that output of synthetic resins increased 32 percent in 1955, according to recently released Tarrif Commission statistics. Total production amounted to 3,739 million pounds as compared with 2,828 million pounds in 1954. If this year's output does not show a similarly high increase, it will be because the economy as a whole has been on a plateau throughout the current year.

The seasonal doldrums were most apparent last week in prime pigments and natural resins. Of the former, antimony oxides, lead pigments and zinc pigments were very quiet. Dry colors, synthetic oxides, earth colors and specialty pigments were less closely linked to seasonal conditions, but sales were nevertheless on the quiet side. As previously, demand for natural resins was mild and remained limited to actual requirements. Price listings of gum and shellac were steady and unchanged, as is usual during the summer months. Shipments of supplies from the Far East were reported to be adequate to meet consumer needs.

Makers of fillers and inerts reported that plant shutdowns and other seasonal factors have had little influence on the sales rate of their products, due to diversity of outlets and the basic nature of the materials. Asbestos has been enjoying a good year, it was reported, because of the record level of home building and capital expansion, two of the most sizeable outlets for the product.

The only price change reported last week is a ¾c. per pound advance in imported Argentine casein, bringing the quotation to 22¾-23½c. per pound. Strength in this material was attributed by dealers to close holding on the part of buyers rather than to aggressive demand. Currency complications, dealers said, were making it more profitable in some cases for sellers to hold on to their casein and await future developments.

According to recently released statistics, both production and shipment of carbon black declined during June. Shipment showed the greater decline and, as a result, stocks increased from 270,898,000 pounds in May to 295,252,000 pounds in June. A report by the Census Bureau indicated that production of molybdate chrome orange and zinc yellow advanced in May while output of other chrome colors was showing a decline.

Price Trends

Advanced

Casein, imp., Arg., ¾c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 5, 1955
100.13	100.13	100.14	97.17

For Current Prices see Page 9

Natural Resins

Gum — Gum listings continued steady and unchanged in last week's market. Sales were spotty, showing the subdued buying interest characteristic of late summer. Shipments of supplies to this country were said to be adequate to meet market needs. The bulk of sales were for short term requirements, it was reported.

Shellac—Sales remained on the quiet side last week, moving at a normal July pace. The price picture continued to show the steadiness associated with the summer months. No delays were reported in shipments of shellac from Calcutta. Prices of orange grade material were unchanged at 49c. to 50c. per pound for Lemon No. 1, 47c. to 48c. per pound for No. 2, and 44c. to 45c. per pound for superfine.

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—Throughout the current year the price of this material has reflected steadiness in the corresponding basic metal, with no price changes reported. Last month's sales were reported to be slow because of vacation shutdowns in consuming industries. Supplies are plentiful.

Carbon Black—Production of carbon black in June was 151,473,000 pounds, a decline of approximately 6,000,000 pounds from May production. Shipments of furnace black decreased to 97,510,000 pounds from 114,339,000 pounds the month before. Contact black shipments declined 2,000,000 pounds to 29,609,000.

The following figures, in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks and exports of carbon black for June, 1956, with figures for May, 1956, and June, 1955, reported for comparison:—

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Production			
June, 1956	122.462	29.011	151.473
May, 1956	126.624	30.613	157.237
June, 1955	116.398	30.238	146.636
Shipments			
June, 1956	97.510	29.609	127.119
May, 1956	114.339	31.582	145.921
June, 1955	116.873	36.697	153.570
Stocks			
June, 1956	203.753	91.499	295.252
May, 1956	178.801	92.097	270.898
June, 1955	107.933	132.056	239.989
Exports			
June, 1956	*	*	*
May, 1956	19.647	12.189	31.836
June, 1955	20.805	15.973	36.778

* Not available.

Chrome Colors—Production of chrome green (chrome yellow and iron blue) during May was 413 short tons, as compared with 459 short tons during April, according to the monthly Census Bureau report. Chrome oxide green production in May was 564 short tons, as against 585 short tons in April. Output of chrome yellow and orange in May was 2,301 short tons, representing a decline of 48 short tons from the previous month's output. Molybdate chrome orange production figures reached 571 short tons, an increase over the 552 short tons produced in April. Zinc yellow (zinc chrome) production amounted to 513 short tons, as compared with 507 short tons produced the month before.

Lead Pigments—The pace of business was sluggish last week but was considered up to par for this time of the year. The market for the primary metal was unchanged, as a result of which, the pigments continued at previous quotations. The foreign market for lead was said to be a little stronger than previously, but, so far, no repercussions have been felt on the domestic scene. Supplies of material were reported to be more than adequate for market needs.

Zinc Pigments—The primary metal was said to be showing renewed strength abroad but without any effects on the American market. As a result prices of the pigments held steady and unchanged. The pigments market was still in the usual summer doldrums, with much of the paint industry closed down for vacation. Sales figures were running a little below last year's totals, but not appreciably.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Sales have been moderately affected by the prolonged slowdown in automobile production, but on the whole, manufacturers feel that business has shown a good summer volume. No information is available yet as to whether any price changes will be posted for the fourth quarter. Supplies have been in good balance with market needs.

Melamines—Though not equal to last year's sales at this time, business has been fairly good, manufacturers report. The slower pace in automobile production was said to be the main factor accounting for the difference. Whether fourth quarter prices will be changed is not yet known. Supplies are ample.

Urea-Formaldehydes—Sales last month

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Coatings Materials

showed a good summer volume, although business was slowed somewhat by plant shutdowns and the continued doldrums in the automobile outlet. Paint makers were taking less synthetic resins, due to the prevalence of vacations at this time. Prices will probably remain unchanged at present listings at least until the fourth quarter. Supplies were judged ample for current consumer requirements.

Lacquer Materials

Dioctyl Adipate—Quotations have held steady following a recent 2½c. per pound reduction. One maker reported that automobile manufacturers have been in the market lately for increased buying of plasticizers. As production figures an automobile manufacture have not improved, this would indicate stockpiling for increased production in fall or winter. Other plasticizer outlets, notably the paint trade, have slowed down operations to a summer level, thus reducing their consumption of plasticizers. The price of dioctyl adipate is stable currently, reflecting unchanged prices of adipic acid and other raw materials.

Phthalates—Thus far this year no price changes have been reported for phthalates, except for a ½c. advance in drum differentials posted by all makers at the beginning of the third quarter. Phthalic anhydride has been in excellent supply all year long, assuring adequate production of phthalates. The sales picture is mixed, fluctuating with vacation shutdowns and revised production plans in the automobile field. On the whole, buying is running somewhat behind last year's record pace but is still reaching an excellent level, producers report.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Argentine casein advanced ¾c. per pound last week, bringing the price to 22¾-23½c. per pound for carlots, duty paid. The market strength was still attributed by dealers to close holding of stocks on the part of Argentine sellers rather than to aggressive demand. The currency exchange situation was making it more profitable in some cases for sellers to hold stocks and await further developments. Meanwhile, local demand continues to be moderate and generally limited to prompt needs. The latter factor might indicate that some consumers are still anticipating lower prices, al-

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though a movement of the market in that direction is not particularly probable, according to informed market observers. The price of New Zealand continued to hold steady last week against a uniformly moderate rate of sales. Supplies were reported in good balance.

Soya Protein—The price was unchanged last week and business was said to be holding to normal seasonal levels. Supplies are adequate for current consumer needs.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—This material has been moving at a normal summer clip. Sources inside the trade report that the slump in the automobile outlet has been more than compensated for by the record rate of home building and capital expansion. Prices were advanced 5-10% per ton at the beginning of the first quarter of this year and have been steady since. The supply picture is unchanged—that is, plentiful for all grades except Nos. 1 and 2 crude, which are in close balance.

Barytes—Consuming demand has been on a fairly uniform level throughout the year, with little seasonal variation in evidence. The price last month continued to hold steady and unchanged. The material is in adequate supply but continues to show a fairly close balance.

Bentonite—Because of its diversity of outlets this material has not been affected appreciably by the various factors of the summer market. It has been selling at a steady rate, producers report, despite the recent steel strike and current vacation shutdowns in some consuming industries. No price changes are immediately contemplated. Supplies are said to be ample.

Silica—The price of silica has been unchanged this year and is holding steady at present. Market sources report that sales are moving at a normal summer pace. The material is in good supply.

Talc—The price of talc continues steady and unchanged. Consuming demand is said to be normal in volume and showing no seasonal variations. The material is plentifuly available.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. July 27	Mon. July 30	Tues. July 31	Wed. Aug. 1	Thur. Aug. 2
Drums—					
M	$8.00	...	...	...	...
WW	...	...	$8.18	...	$8.18
Bags—					
G	...	$7.93§	...	...	...
K	...	...	...	...	7.95
M	...	7.92	...	...	...
N	...	7.94§	...	...	...
WW	...	8.10	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended July 27)—
WW, $7.70; N, $7.57; M or better, $7.57

Sales, USDA

80*	2,428*	160*	160*	160*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through N, $9.40; WG, $9.55; WW, $9.65.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

	Fri. July 27	Mon. July 30	Tues. July 31	Wed. Aug. 1	Thur. Aug. 2
Price	.535	.538	.536§	.535	...
Sales	10,000¶	18,000¶	16,000¶	6,000¶	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63½c., l.c.l., 75c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price.

Upjohn Revamps Structure, Makes Personnel Changes

W. F. Allen, Dr. Richard S. Schreiber, and Dr. F. A. Eberly have been named to newly created posts by Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Mr. Allen, formerly vice-president and director of sales, will assume the post of vice-president for marketing. Dr. Schreiber, formerly vice-president and director of research, will become vice-president for scientific administration. Dr. Eberly, formerly director of the production division, was named to the new post of executive director of development and manufacturing.

At the same time it was announced that two new divisions are being created in the company. The advertising division will be headed by J. C. Gauntlett, and the chemical sales division will be under the direction of R. C. Byce.

Mr. Allen and Drs. Schreiber and Eberly will operate under the general supervision of C. V. Patterson, executive vice-president. Named as Mr. Patterson's administrative assistants were P. S. Parish, and R. T. Parfet.

Cornelius Wax Announces Appointment of Sales Agents

Cornelius Wax Refining Company, Dunellen, N. J., a division of G. S. Ziegler & Co., has appointed several sales representative in the midwest.

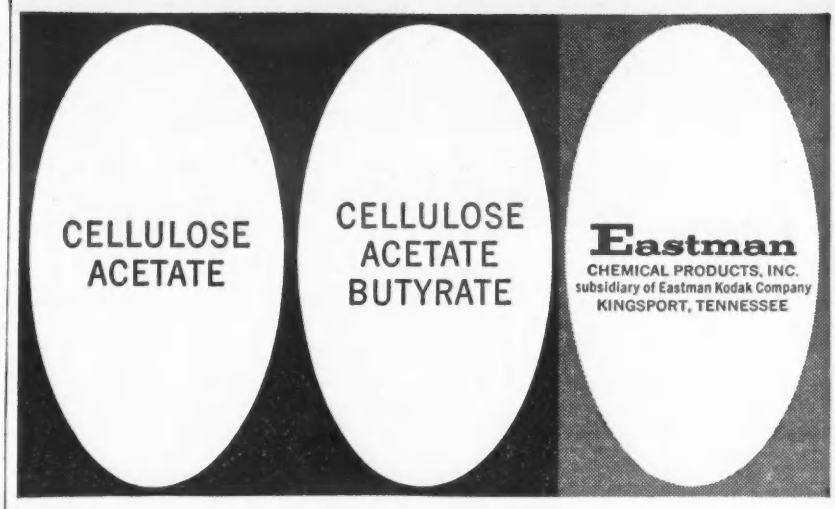
Fred A. Jensen has been named distributor in Chicago. Other appointments include:—Harold V. Corbin, Indiana Naval Stores Company, Indianapolis, Ind., and J. E. Niehaus & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Also, Skelton Chemical Company, Dearborn, Mich.; S. S. Skelton Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Paul Wiemer Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Willard Swanson, Minneapolis, Minn.

Cornelius Wax also has announced the retirement of Mrs. Edith Alt as its midwestern sales representative.

Monsanto Advances Garrels

John C. Garrels, jr., assistant general manager in charge of manufacturing for Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division, has been appointed assistant geeral manager in charge of marketing, research, manufacturing, engineering and personnel relations.



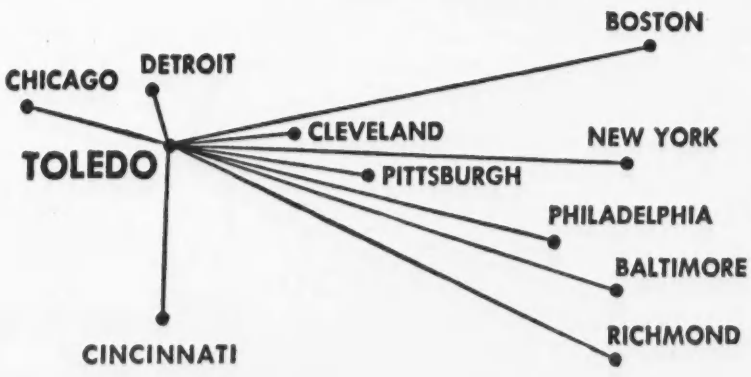
SOHIO ODORLESS SOLVENT!

Available now for immediate shipment in drums and tank cars from Sohio's Toledo, Ohio Refinery. You'll find Sohio Odorless Solvent has the qualities you need for production of the best odorless paints. Its excellent odor and stability characteristics are the result of a special Sohio refining process. For prices and samples, write Solvent Department, SOHIO, Midland Bldg., Cleveland 15, Ohio, or phone MAin 1-7400.

TYPICAL TESTS

Distillation	(D-86)°F
IBP	348
50%	360
End Point	402
Flash Point (D-56)°F	128
Color (Saybolt) (D-156)	30
Specific Gravity 60/60	0.761

AVAILABLE
in drums and tank cars for immediate delivery from Toledo to these areas



SOHIO

SYNPRO STEARATES

Now manufactured in the worlds largest and most modern plant

SYNTHETIC PRODUCTS COMPANY

1636 Wayside Road *Since 1917* **Cleveland 12, Ohio**

OPD Quickest way to keep current on Chemical Costs

WHAT'S BREWING?

Pharmaceutical houses brewing soil samples from all over the world in search of new antibiotics . . . are finding SOLKA®-FLOC invaluable as a highly efficient filter aid for muds, broths, and slimes.

SOLKA-FLOC* — chemically pure wood cellulose — gives economical volume of clarified filtrate and high adsorption of impurities. It retains less filtrate in the cake, yields a drier cake, and cake can be burned for easy disposal.

Why not let SOLKA-FLOC help solve your filtration problems . . . in your pharmaceuticals, paints, pigments, other products? Its purity, controlled fibre length, and chemical stability offer special advantages. It forms a stable precoat. There is no loss of cake with pressure drop, no abrasion of pumps and valves. It resists high heat and alkalis.

SOLKA-FLOC comes in a wide range of grades. For samples and more information, let us know your specific problems. Write Dept. PF-8, our Boston Office.

*Sold in Canada by Brown Forest Products, Ltd., Montreal, Que. (Alpha-Floc)

BROWN COMPANY

General Sales Office: 150 Causeway St., Boston 14, Mass.
Mills: Berlin and Gorham, N. H.; Corvallis, Ore.

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 37

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.38	—
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	.27	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192	—
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.202	—
Chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
precipitated, powd., dms	lb.	.26	—
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		5.50	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.10	—
tanks, works 100 lbs.		4.85	—
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.10	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.60	—
gran. fib. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		10.85	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		11.35	—
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.523	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.543	—
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22	.37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.13½	—
New York	lb.	.14	—
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½	—
10% Zn. dms. frt alld	lb.	.30	—
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works.	lb.	.20	—
Oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅞	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16⅞	—
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.			
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms	lb.	.42	.49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt alld	lb.	.29	—
Silicofluoride, dms., works	lb	.12½	.14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.39	—
	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.40	.44
Sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd E 100 lbs.		8.75	—
l.c.l., dlvd E 100 lbs.		9.75	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
USP, gran, dms	lb.	26	—
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		9.65	—
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.25	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.75	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03⅛	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04¾	—
500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% com., ZrO, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 92½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs.,			
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.59	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

METHYLENE CHLORIDE

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

DIOCTYL PHTHALATE

DI-ISO-OCTYL PHTHALATE

DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

BUTYL DECYL PHTHALATE

DIDECYL PHTHALATE

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crystal-urea for

PHARMACEUTICALS

RESINS

PLASTICS

FERTILIZERS

CHEMICALS

UREA: Technical Grace White crystalline solid

Nitrogen, by weight	46% Minimum
Water, by weight	0.5% Maximum
Ash	35 ppm Maximum
Iron, as Fe	2 ppm Maximum
Free Ammonia, as NH	40 ppm Maximum
Color, APHA (10 gm. in 100 ml. methanol)	10 Maximum
Turbidity, ppm SiO.—APHA standard (50 gm. in 100 ml. water)	30 Maximum
ph (10% aqueous solution at 20° C.)	7.0 to 9.8

Grace

memphis tennessee GRACE chemical co.

DIVISION OF W. R. GRACE & CO.

Imports at U. S. Ports

—Continued from page 61

THEOBROMINE—3 bbls, George Uhe Co, Rotterdam
3 dms, George Uhe Co, Rotterdam
THYME LEAF—80 bls, Seeke & Kade, Marseille
THYROID POWDER—5 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Hamburg
TILLAE FLOWERS—60 bls, Max Van Pels, Rijeka
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—150 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
34 dms, Kolon Trading Co, Gdynia
VALONIA BEARDS—2,140 bgs, M E Bensignor, Izmir
CUPS—6,111 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—9 cs, Penna Banking Co, Dominica
37 cs, Zink & Trieste, Dominica
34 cs, Royal Bank of Canada, Dominica
15 cs, F Huber & Co, Dominica
8 cs, Barclays Bank, Dominica
45 cs, First National Boston, Antalaha
111 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Antalaha
190 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antalaha
67 cs, L A Champon & Co, Antalaha
8 cs, Ufinindo International Corp, Tamatave
24 cs, R L Oppenneimer, Tamatave
20 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Tamatave
123 cs, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
12 cs, L A Champon & Co, Mombasa
3 cs, F D Keller & Sons, Singapore
101 cs, Madagascar Agencies, Antalaha
92 cs, F Huber & Co, Antalaha
46 cs, J Manheimer, Antalaha
47 cs, Antalaha
VERBENA ODORANTES—20 bls, Nowalk Mills, Marseille
VETIVER OIL—2 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Port Au Prince
VISCUM ALBUM HERB—24 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
WATTLE EXTRACT—526 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
600 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Durban
WAX—200 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
WHITING—1,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
1,460 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—55 dms, National City Bank, Adelaide
54 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Melbourne
50 cks, Croda Inc, Genoa
57 cs, N I Malmstrom, Liverpool
WAX—20 cs, N I Malmstrom, Liverpool
YLANG YLANG OIL—1 dm, A Verley & Co, Marstille
ZIRCON SAND—3,000 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane
4,800 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
1,820 bgs, F W Vangergrift Co, Brisbane

Los Angeles

AGAR—45 cs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Yokohama
2 pkgs, Enbun, Co, Kobe
ANNATTO SEED—18 bgs, Marcline Trading Co, Guayaquil
CASEIN—300 bgs, Buenos Aires
COPRA—327 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Nesipit
896 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Dumaguete
278 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Jolo
CUMIN SEED—182 bgs, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Kobe
273 bgs, Consolidated Foods Corp, Rotterdam
361 bgs, Gonzales & Blanco, Rotterdam
FISHLIVER OIL—1 dm, Universal Foreign Service, Yokohama
GINGER—5 ctns, Reese of California, Inc, Yokohama
SODIUM GLUTAMATE, MONO—150 cs, & 60 dms, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—16,287 tons, The Texas Co, Ras Ramura
26,033 tons, General Petroleum Corp, Puerto La Cruz
SESAME SEED—2 ctns, Enbun Co, Yokohama
22 ctns, Modern Food Products Co, Yokohama

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY CONCENTRATE—4,709 bgs, Watson Geach, Lourenco Marques
ASBESTOS FIBER—148 bgs, John Holt & Co, Lourenco Marques
1,200 bgs, Durban
BONEMEAL—395 bgs, Calcutta
BURNT SIENNA—1,102 bgs, Vandergrift Co, Leghorn
CAMPHOR POWDER—20 cs, London
CASEIN—400 bgs, Auckland
1,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
COCONUT OIL—500 tons, Manila
FISHLIVER OIL—100 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
GYPSUM—11,585 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MAGNESITE—1,217 tons, Split
NAPHTHALENE—2,562 bgs, Antwerp
OLIVE OIL—194 dms, Phila National Bank, Malaga
34 dms, Malaga
OSSEINE—1,440 bgs, Antwerp
PANCREAS GLAND—295 cs, Timaru
74 cs, Dunedin
496 cs, Wellington
PEATMOSS—2,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
400 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,300 bls, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—512,395 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
233,283 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bandar Mashur
180,649 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
206,214 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Banias
123,477 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
131,542 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
131,741 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Banias
135,403 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
102,525 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
209,048 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
200,641 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
RUTILE SAND—88,114 bgs, Brisbane
8,000 bgs, Newcastle
SILICO MANGANESE—100 tons, S Shapiro & Co, Nagoya
107 tons, Samuels Co, Nagoya
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—334 bgs, Nagoya
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—34 dms, Rotterdam
UREA—3,660 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, London
VANILLA BEANS—28 cs, Zink & Trieste, Tampico
285 cs, Tamatave
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—26 dms, Dunedin
ZIRCON SAND—15,000 bgs, Newcastle
81,816 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

AGAR—13 cs, Getz Bros & Co, Yokohama
BARBITAL—1 dm, International Factors, Hamburg
BEEF EXTRACT—134 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM p-AMINOSALICYLATE—12 dms, J Loudon & Co, Genoa
CASEIN—100 bgs, Kaiser Engineering Co, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—99 pkgs, Rotterdam
COPRA—500 tons, American Trust Co, Borongan
700 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Jagna
500 tons, American Trust Co, Dumaguete
CUMIN SEED—182 bgs, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Kobe
DEXTRIN—120 bgs, H B Fuller Co, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—210 bgs, S L Abbott Co, Genoa
GINGER WASTE—61 bgs, K I Lister Co, London
KIESERITE—400 bgs, Mattoon & Co, Bremen
LIVERMEAL—103 bgs, Vim Inc, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 cs, Hathaway Allied Products, Genoa
50 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Genoa
MACE—30 cs, H M Newhall & Co, Rotterdam
36 cs, Rotterdam
MERCURY—25 flks, F M Lenway & Co, Valparaiso
SODIUM GLUTAMATE, MONO—200 dms, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
PAPRIKA—50 bgs, B C Ireland, Genoa
50 bgs, West Coast Spice Co, Genoa
500 bgs, Sopac Transport, Genoa
PEATMOSS—250 bls, Lastreto Phillips Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—140 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
42 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—120,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Vancouver
276,048 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
205,700 bbls, Tidewater Associated Oil Co, Aruba
122,290 bbls, Tidewater Associated Oil Co, Vancouver
POTASSIUM METABISULFITE—40 dms, P W Bellingall, Hamburg
TAPIOCA FLOUR—600 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Santos
UREA—2,775 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Antwerp
WHITING—1,000 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—61 dms, Middlesbrough

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ARGENTINE
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DANISH
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30 AND 90 MESH
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AND COMPANY, INC.
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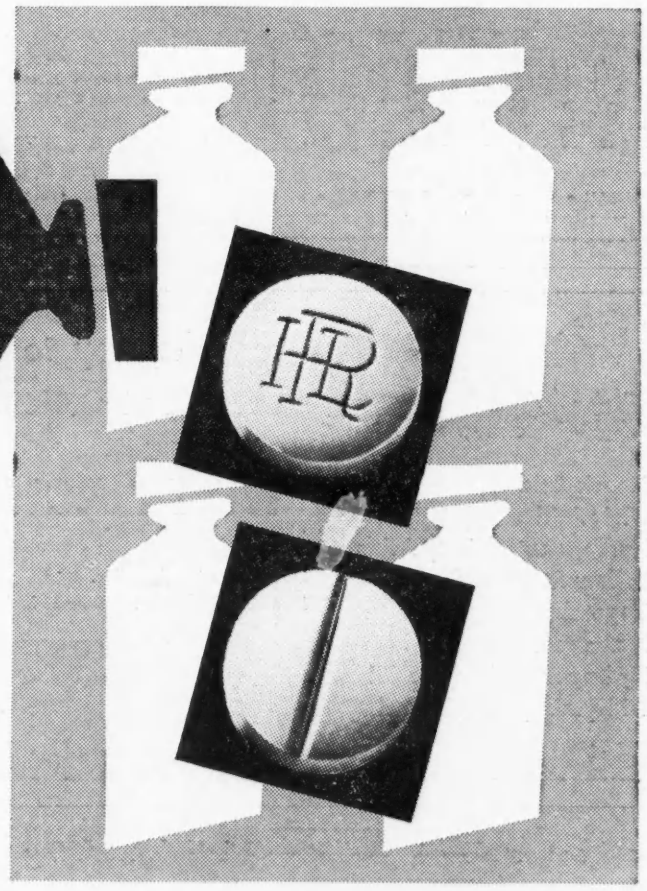
DISTRIBUTION POINTS AND AGENTS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

Hoffmann-LaRoche watches its P's and Q's

Pure Metasap stearates guard Quality of pharmaceuticals



Hoffmann-LaRoche Inc., in their Syngtrogel*, Gantrisin*, and Gantricillin* tablets use small amounts of Metasap Stearates to keep the tablets firm, avoid chipping. It's easy to see, therefore, why we exert every effort to keep Metasap Stearates "the cleanest stearates made".

This same trusted purity of Metasap Stearates helps guard quality in many other industries too—in textiles, foods, recordings, greases—where even a few tiny traces of foreign material might harm the reputation and performance of the product.

Metasap uses the most complete series of fine screens, magnetic traps and filters in the industry—we even carefully filter the air in our processing plant. So depend on this—for stearates of supreme uniformity and quality, specify Metasap. Our Technical Service Department will gladly give you every assistance.

*Reg. T. M. Hoffmann-LaRoche Inc.

Some industries served by Metasap

PAINT *makers solve pigment suspension problems with Metasap Stearates, producing flat paint and sanding sealers that have excellent sanding qualities.*

LACQUER AND VARNISH *makers use Metasap Stearates to assure efficient flatting, and to obtain better finishes.*

PLASTICS *molders use Metasap Calcium, Zinc, and Barium Stearates to improve internal lubrication, which assures superior preforms, better finished products, and longer mold life.*

RUBBER *processors use Metasap Zinc and Magnesium Stearates to lubricate molds and prevent uncured stock from sticking.*

LUBRICANTS—*Grease makers use Metasap Stearates because these outstanding soaps afford a wide range of quality bases that help producers to meet any grease specifications.*

PAPER, *Textiles, Cosmetics, Food Processing, Pharmaceuticals, and many other industries call upon Metasap Stearates to perform important services.*

METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY
HARRISON, NEW JERSEY • Chicago, Ill. • Boston, Mass.
Cedartown, Ga. • Richmond, Calif. • London, Canada
the cleanest stearates made
A NOPCO Subsidiary

IMPORTERS AND REFINERS

CARNAUBA • OURICURY • CANDELILLA • BEESWAX

REFINED, BLEACHED, FLAKED & POWDERED STOCKS

spot — shipment

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The River Plate Corporation

WAX AND CHEMICAL DIVISION
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Telephone: MArket 4-0410
Cable Address: RIVABID, Newark, N. J.

WAXES

NATURAL, COMPOSITION AND SYNTHETIC

Waxes spanning every conceivable industrial use, from cosmetics to Christmas candles, from collapsible tubes to carbon paper. More than 74 years' experience is at your disposal. Got a wax problem? Ask us.

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NEW ENGLAND • Philip A. Houghton, Inc., 30 Huntington Ave., Boston 16, Mass.
CHICAGO • Clarence Morgan, Inc., 320 West Ohio St., Chicago 10, Ill.

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CENTURY BRAND

The Key to Uniform Quality in FATTY ACIDS

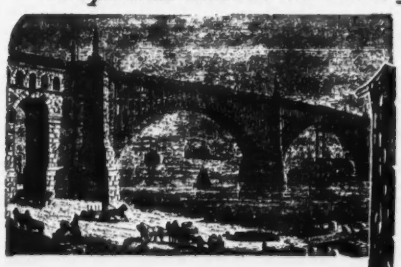
Stearic Acid
Oleic Acid
Hydrogenated Fatty Acids
Tallow Fatty Acids
Vegetable Fatty Acids
Hydrogenated Glycerides
Hydrogenated Castor Oil
12 Hydroxy Stearic Acid

Look for the Harchem Key.
It now identifies the oldest name in Fatty Acids.

HARCHEM DIVISION
WALLACE & TIERNAN INC.
Successor to W. C. Hardesty Co., Inc.
25 MAIN STREET BELLEVILLE 9, N. J.

H-11

Important dates in the History of Industrial Progress



1874

In engineering...

James B. Eads spanned the Mississippi River at St. Louis with the first steel-arch bridge. Named after its designer, the Eads Bridge is still regarded as an outstanding engineering achievement, is still a main artery of trans-river traffic.

GROCO 6—WHITE OLEINE (U.S.P. OLEIC ACID)

Titre	2° – 6°C.
Cloud Point	35° – 43°F.
Color 5¼" Lovibond Red	1 max.
Color 5¼" Lovibond Yellow	10 max.
Color Gardner 1933	2 max.
Unsaponifiable	1.0% max.
Saponification Value	199 – 204
Acid Value	198 – 203
% F.F.A. as Oleic Acid	99.5 min.
Iodine Value (WIJS)	95 max.
Refractive Index 50°C. (Average)	1.4500

In the history of fats and waxes

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Buying interest for oils and fats last week was slow and the market was a dull affair. Soybean oil was unsettled and fractionally lower with the lower beans market. Cottonseed oil also was unsteady and lower. Light sales were noted in corn and peanut oils at unchanged quotations. Steady tone prevailed in tallow and greases. A fair volume of business was reported at former quotations, chiefly for domestic delivery. Turkey asked for offers of 5,000 metric tons of fancy and extra fancy which had little effect on the market. Trading started in bleachable fancy futures August 1 on the New York Produce Exchange. This will furnish a hedging medium for consumers, producers and dealers and was expected to reduce wide price fluctuations which affected the market heretofore.

Slow demand for linseed oil, combined with lower flaxseed created an easier tone in the oil and the price schedule was shaded for tankcar business. Tung oil also was inactive and easier. Oiticica continued quiet and was entirely nominal. Brazilian castor oil remained unchanged and steady at prevailing quotations. Castor beans continued nominal with trading reported at slightly lower levels. Refined fish oil was easy and shadable. Crude menhaden was inactive, with exporters bids about one-quarter cent below asked prices. Palm oil was lower reflecting the decline of replacements.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Lard, ½c. per lb.
Oil, cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¾c. per lb.
Palm, ½c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¾c. per lb.
refd., ¾c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $3 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 5, 1955
116.84	117.79	117.95	105.27

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Consumers continued to limit purchases to actual needs. Domestic grades were quotably unchanged. Trading in No. 1 Brazilian was fairly active at 18c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Coconut—Crude was irregular but unchanged. Prompt shipment was sold at 10⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast and offered at 11⅞c. New York basis.

Corn—Light sales in crude was noted at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was quoted at 16.09c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Bleachable oil futures market was a narrow affair, scoring fractional declines for the week. Trading was moderate and mixed. Liquidation was fairly active, with trade interests taking September on a scale downward. Favorable weather crop conditions offset export business. Private cotton crop estimates indicated production around 12,500,000 bales, which would make about 21,000 tankcars of cottonseed oil. Consuming demand for cash oil was slow and refined was lower. Refined salad was quoted at 16⅛c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Refined cottonseed oil consumption in June was 2,348 tankcars compared with 2,711 in May and 2,956 in June last year. The eleven months total (August-June) totaled 28,210 tankcars against 34,193 for the same period last year. Visible oil supply was estimated at 6,838 tankcars at the end of June against 9,609 a year ago.

Crude cottonseed oil was quiet and merely nominal. Offers were scarce and quotations merely nominal at 12½c., per pound, tankcars, Valley, nearby; and 12c. first week September; 12½c. Georgia and 12¼c. South Carolina. In Texas 12½c., Waco, nominal and 12⅜c., Rio Grande, for nearby and 12c. October-December.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, August 3, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		—Cents per pound—		
Sept.	466	14.85	14.35	14.36S
Oct.	75	14.80	14.28	14.28S
Dec.	336	14.75	14.17	14.20S
Jan.	5	14.55	14.55	14.14@14.22
Mar.	64	14.65	14.13	14.16@14.20
May	19	14.41	14.20	14.12@14.20
July	14	14.35	14.16	14.16S
Sept. (1957)	5	14.15	14.10	14.05@14.13

Total sales, 984 contracts.

Linseed—This market was easier as a result of lower flaxseed and slow demand. The price schedule was unchanged at 13.3c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, August-December, with some business at 13c. There was little interest beyond October delivery. Deliveries against former contracts were fairly active.

Flaxseed—Stocks of flaxseed in all positions totaled only 4.1 million bushels, according to the Crop Reporting Board. This compared with 11.2 million bushels a year ago and is the smallest for nine years of comparable record. From an estimated supply of 52.5 million bushels (1955 production of 41.2 million bushels plus carryover of 11.2 million bushels), disappearance of 48.4 milion bushels is indicated by July 1 stocks. During the 1955-56 season, flaxseed processed for oil as reported by the Bureau of the Census amounted to nearly 35 million bushels, exports were nearly 10 million and seed used is estimated at 3.5 million bushels.

Minneapolis.—Flaxseed attracted little interest in the cash market last week. Crushers were on the sidelines and receipts were very light. Bids were dropped 3 cents to $3.32 a bushel for spot and to-arrive up to Aug. 10, basis Minneapolis. The price for new crop arrivals for later August and September remained unchanged at $3.30 a bushel. The growing flax crop continued to make good progress and it was reported the harvest has begun in a few areas of Minnesota and South Dakota. One flax expert predicted the next government report will revise the crop estimate upward to a level of about 45 million bushels. Offerings in the spot cash market amounted to only 10 cars, while to-arrive bookings totaled 13 cars and 2,700 bushels in oddlots. Arrivals of flaxseed for all accounts totaled 59 cars, compared with 268 a year ago. Shipments amounted to 15 cars, against 63 a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56
Past week	103,500	469,000	26,300
Since Sept. 1	25,363,000	27,299,250	6,000,300

Olive—Despite quiet demand, the market remained steady. Spanish oil was maintained at $3.45 to $3.60 per gallon, drums, spot, duty paid and Argentine, $3.20 to $3.30, same basis

It is difficult at this time to forecast even reasonably well oil production from the 1956 olive crop, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture. In fact, there is still some uncertainty in several countries regarding the volume from the 1955 crop. However, on the basis largely of preliminary reports from the principal producing countries, it is estimated that 1956/57 olive oil production in the Mediterranean Basin may be around 1 million tons, or about the same as in 1954. France's production for the coming season has reportedly been all but wiped out by last winter's cold waves and Italian trees are also said to have been hurt seriously in a number of important producing areas. However, the olive trees in Spain and Greece seem to have escaped with relatively minor damage. In Spain less dacus fly damage is in prospect this year and spring moisture conditions in the principal producing areas were reported as excellent.

Palm—Business was reported slow. Prices were easier and off fractionally. Drums were quoted at 15½c. to 16½c. per pound, spot as to quantity and tankcars, 12⅜c., New York prompt delivery.

Peanut—Trading was light and spotty. Crude was sold at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was unchanged at 17½c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Price support levels by types for 1956 crop peanuts were announced last week by the Department of Agriculture. Prices are based on a national average support of $227.04 per ton, which is 86 percent of the August 1, 1956, parity price of 13.2c.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

per pound. The average support price by types per ton of 1956 crop quota peanuts will be:—Virginia type, $242.98; runner type, $212.56; southeastern Spanish type, $230.30; and southwestern Spanish type, $223.43.

Rapeseed — Refined was scarce and merely nominal at 23c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Trading was inactive.

Soybean—Market was easy and lower with beans. Domestic demand was slow. Spain was reported to have placed contracts for 26,750 metric tons of refined soybean for August-September. This business had little effect on the market and was offset by favorable soybean crop reports. Crude was sold at 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, August and September and 11⅝c., first half October. October-December was offered at 11⅜c. same basis. Refined salad was lower at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Disappearance of crude soybean oil in June was indicated at 4,028 tankcars, compared with 4,618 in May and 4,253, June last year. The nine month total (October-June) amounted to 39,558 tankcars against 34,004 for the same period last year. Visible oil supply was estimated at 9,591 tankcars at the end of June against 3,326 for the same time last year.

Stocks of soybeans in all positions July 1 totaled 64.2 million bushels, according to the Crop Reporting Bureau against 66,460,000, the record high stocks of a year earlier.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures (new contract) in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, August 3, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Oct.	7	11.78	11.41	11.41S
Mar.	10	11.55	11.31	11.24@11.30
May	2	11.36	11.25	11.25S

Total sales, 19 contracts.

Tung—Buying interest continued inactive and market was unsettled. Prices were merely nominal ranging from 24c. to 24¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were quoted at 25½c. to 26c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Shipments were quoted nominally around $155 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports, with reports of some booked slightly below this figure.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	1,548,450	740,000
Previous week	.....	1,488,000
Corresponding week, 1955	933,450	1,532,000
Total this year	30,097,150	46,347,000
Corresponding period, 1955	56,435,915	52,208,000

Copra—Shipments were steady and quoted at $150 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific Coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was steady, with moderate trading at unchanged quotations. Yellow grease sold at 6¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and offered at ⅛c. more. Choice white all hog was nominal at 7⅛c. to 7¼c., same basis.

Lard—Trading was slow and market un-

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

steady. Cash lard was lower at 11¼c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Buying interest was reported spotty. Extra ranged from 18½c. to 18¾c. per pound, drums, spot as to quantity and oleo stearine 11c. to 11½c., same basis.

Tallow—Business was spotty, with light trading in bleachable fancy at 6¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Extra was quoted at 6⅝c; special, 6⅜c. and No. 1, 6⅛c., same basis. Turkey was in the market for 5,000 metric of fancy and extra fancy tallow. Fancy was quoted at 8⅜c. per pound, drums, f.a.s.

Trading in bleachable tallow futures contract unit (60,000 pounds tankcar) started August 1 on the New York Produce Exchange. In view of increased export business in tallow a futures market would furnish a hedging medium for producers dealers and consumers.

Fish Oils

Cod—Buying interest lacked snap, but the market remained unchanged and steady. Tanked oil was quoted at 11½c. per pound, drums, exdock, prompt shipment. Stocks on spot ranged from 12c. to 12½c., drums, as to quantity.

Crude Menhaden—Trading continued slow. Tankcars were nominal at 8½c. per pound, tankcars, works, Atlantic and Gulf coast. Export interest was reported moderate with bids about ¼c. below offerings. Refined oil was quiet. Light pressed oil was offered at 12c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Production of fish oils for the first five months of the year exceeded that for the same period in 1955 by 70 percent. The S.E. Alaska season opened June 15 with a quota of about 25 percent larger than last year. Exports for the first four months of 1956 totaled 41,564,000 pounds against 41,371,000 for the same period last year. The Netherlands and West Germany took most of the exports. Production of crude menhaden oil totaled 2,573,040 gallons during January-May inclusive against 1,524,870 for the same time last year.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—The squeeze on old crop meal is still on. Old process supplies were practically exhausted, with quotations nominal. Forty-one percent solvent meal for immediate-August shipment was quoted at $60 to $61 per ton f.o.b. Mississippi Valley points. New crop offerings are not available, due to the tight position of the old crop market, but are expected during the latter part of this month.

Linseed Meal—Trading more active. Prices steady and unchanged.

Minneapolis.—Demand for linseed meal was fair and supplies were reported adequate with prices generally steady. One major crusher was back in operation following a shutdown because of a strike, but another crusher was hit by a new strike. Shipping directions were good. Extracted meal, 36% protein, ranged from $53 to $53.50 a ton for August forward, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b. Minneapolis. Re-sellers offered meal at 50c. under crusher quotations. Old process expeller meal, in tight supply, was quoted at $61.50 nominal for August; $60.50 nominal for September-December.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were:—

	1955-56	1954-55
Past week	10,020,000	13,680,000
Since Sept. 1	686,770,000	615,540,000

Peanut Feed Meal—The peanut feed meal market in the southeast is nominal, with no sellers and if meal was available, buyers would be hard to uncover. The nominal price of forty-five percent protein peanut feed meal was quoted at $56 f.o.b. Georgia and Alabama shipping points.

Soybean Meal—Demand was slow and prices continued easy. Old crop meal stocks was more than ample and some processors reported to be looking for nearby sales. Forty-four percent meal basis Decatur, unrestricted billing, was quoted at $50 for immediate, $51 for August-September and Mississippi Valley meal for immediate was quoted at $53.50 bulk and $54.50 for August f.o.b. shipping mills.

Waxes

Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner, with most sales confined to actual needs. Crude beeswax continued in light supply and with replacements scarce and higher a firm tone prevailed in this market despite slow business. In carnauba, the scarcity of yellow continued to dominate the market. Small stocks here were closely held at recent advances. Fatty was quiet and quotably unchanged. Inquiry for candelilla was fairly active, but trading was restricted owing to light stocks here and for shipment from Mexico. Japan wax was quiet and small stocks were firmly held.

Mellon Institute to Start Atomic Peacetime Research

Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., will soon initiate a major research effort in the field of peaceful atomic energy applications.

The Institute has established a department of radiation research to carry on the work, has employed an outstanding radiation chemist to head the department and has purchased a 3-million-volt Van de Graaff particle accelerator as its initial radiation source.

The Institute's action stems from its conclusion, based on an extensive staff study, that ionizing radiation will find practical use in many segments of the sciences and industries. Research to be carried on in the new department will embrace both basic studies on the nature of ionizing radiation and investigation of its practical applications in chemical processing, "cold" sterilization and in other fields of use still unknown.

Dr. Robert H. Schuler, for several years a member of the staff of Brookhaven National Laboratory, Atomic Energy Commission research center on Long Island, N. Y., has been selected to head the department of radiation research. He will join the Institute September 1.

Carbide Unit Names V.P.

Burton R. Buck as been appointed a vice-president of Electro Metallurgical Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation.

Union Oil of California Revamps Executive Staff

Reese H. Taylor has been elected chairman of the board of Union Oil Company of California, Los Angeles. Mr. Taylor will remain as chief executive officer of the company. W. L. Stewart, jr., formerly senior vice-president, was elected vice-chairman of the board, and A. C. Rubel, formerly vice-president in charge of exploration and production, was elected president.

Frank R. Denton, vice-chairman of the board of Mellon National Bank and Trust Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., was elected to the board of directors. In addition, F. L. Hartley, director of research, was elected a vice-president of the company.

APhA Contributes $5,000 To Health News Institute

The council of the American Pharmaceutical Association has voted to make available the sum of $5 000 as a contribution to the public relations program which is being sponsored by the American Drug Manufacturers Association through the Health News Institute. The appropriation covers the APhA contribution for the balance of 1956 and 1957.

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Moderate consuming demand continued for textile and leather chemicals last week, chiefly for immediate requirements. However, with the reopening of many plants, consuming inquiry has increased for prompt and later requirements. Steady undertone continued to prevail and prices were well held at unchanged quotations for practically the entire list. Egg derivatives were easier due to lower eggs. Egg albumin and yolk declined slightly.

Tight supply situation in Brazilian tapioca flour caused prices to advance for shipment. Offers continued scarce and moderate trading was reported at higher prices for prompt shipment. Stocks on spot, however, remained unchanged and firm. There was no change in the steady position of potato starch. Stocks in Maine were practically nil and the market was merely nominal. Trading was fair, and restricted to spot delivery. Corn starch received more attention as a substitute for tapioca flour from some quarters. Demand for this material and dextrin was up to seasonal volume.

With the majority of tanneries closed down due to vacations, interest in tanning material replacements continued slow. This market was quotably unchanged and reflected the steadiness of primary markets.

The Department of Agriculture has announced that the average loan rate for 1956-crop upland cotton, basis Middling ⅞-inch, will be 29.34 cents per pound, gross weight. This final rate reflects 82½ percent of the parity price of 35.56 cents per pound for upland cotton. The department also announced that the average loan rate for 1956-crop extra long staple cotton will be 56.62 cents per pound, net weight, with an average rate of 56.70 cents for American-Egyptian and 51.70 cents for Sealand and Sea Island cotton. This final rate reflects 75 percent of the parity price of 75.5 cents per pound for extra long staple cotton.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Egg albumin, flake, 2c. per lb.
yolk, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 5, 1955
107.44	107.45	107.45	105.39

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Market was unchanged and quiet. Prices were steady and unchanged for all grades. Production of sodium bichromate and chromate in May was indicated at 9,954 tons compared with 9,939 in April and 10,734, May last year. Stocks at producing plants amounted to 8,101 tons, May 31 against 8,027, April 30.

Sodium Acetate—Demand continued, chiefly for actual needs. Prices were without change and well held.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Business continued confined to actual needs. Market was firm and quotably unchanged. Production in May totaled 2,649 tons, compared with 2,294 in April and 2,442, May last year. Stocks at producing plants were placed at 2,484 tons, May 31 against 2,447, April 30.

Sulfonated Oils—Fair trading was reported for immediate requirements. Quotations were without change.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Consuming demand continued quite active for prompt needs. Market remained steady and unchanged at 65c. to $1 per pound according to quantity.

Corn Starch—Buying interest was fair, chiefly for immediate delivery. Prices were well held at former levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.17 per 100 pounds, carlots, paper bags, New York delivery and powder, $7.29, same basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 lbs. higher. Visible corn supply declined 1,088,000 bushels to 45,955,000 bushels for the week ended July 27 against 19,118,000 for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—With business slow, an easier tone developed and prices were off 2c. per pound. Flake ranged from $1.98 to $2 per pound, spot according to quantity, and powder, $2.02 to $2.04, same basis. Stocks of technical were limited and closely held at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, spot according to quantity.

Liquid egg production during June totaled 72,973,000 pounds, compared with 72,156,000 pounds in June last year and the 1950-54 average of 61,235,000 pounds, the Crop Reporting Board announced. The quantity used for freezing was larger than a year ago, but smaller for immediate consumption and drying.

Egg solids production totaled 2,464,000 pounds, compared with 3,292,000 pounds in June last year and the 1950-54 average of 5,105,000 pounds. June production consisted of 470,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 877,000 pounds of dried albumen, and 1,117,000 pounds of dried yolk. Production during June last year consisted of 482,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 1,407,000 pounds of dried albumen and 1,403,000 pounds of dried yolk. Frozen egg production amounted to 56,087,000 pounds, against 52,912,000 pounds in June last year and the 1950-54 average of 41,082,000 pounds. Frozen egg stocks increased 32 millisn pounds, compared with 23 million pounds in June last year and the average increase of 24 million pounds.

Egg Yolk—Demand continued spotty, chiefly for actual needs. Prices were reduced in some quarters, ranging from $1.07 to $1.10 per pound, spot depending upon quantity.

Potato Starch—Business was reported fair and confined to immediate requirements. Market remained steady at former levels. Stocks in Maine were reported practically nil and market was merely nominal at 7¾c. per pound, carlots f.o.b. mills. Supplies on spot were moderate and adequate to meet current demand. Spot stocks ranged from 8¾c. to 10c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Offers for shipment from Idaho continued light. Carlots were held at 6¼c., f.o.b. mills, with most of the business from the Pacific coast. Buying interest in Dutch starch was slow. Prompt shipments were quoted at 7.90c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid.

Tapioca Flour—Firm tone featured the Brazilian market. Offers for shipment continued scarce with sales of high grade flour reported up to 8c. per pound, carlots, exdock, for prompt shipment. Limited stocks on spot remined firm and unchanged from 8½c. to 10c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. Siamese flour was quoted from 5.6c. to 6.1c. per pound, carlots, exdock, as to quality for prompt and later shipment.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Business was quiet, but replacements were well held at former levels. Solid extract guaranteed 60 percent was quoted at 9⅛c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty, prompt shipment and powdered, 70 percent, 10⅝c., same basis.

Cutch—Conditions in this market remained on a steady basis. Inquiry was moderate. Prompt shipment was maintained at 8½c. per pound, carlots, exdock plus duty.

Ecuadorian, $55, same basis for prompt shipment.

Myrobalans—Interest in replacements was light and spotty. Offers for shipments were without change and steady. JI's assorted were quoted at $64 to $65 per ton, exdock crushed, $79 to $80, and Bombay, $63 to $64, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Business was reported inactive. Replacements were maintained at former levels. Solid ordinary, guaranteed 63 percent tannin was quoted at 11 21/32c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and clarified 64 percent at 12 23/64c., same basis.

Wattle—Buying interest lagged. Primary market held steady at former levels. Fair average bark was quoted at $98 per ton, carlots, exdock and merchantable, $94 per ton, same basis. East African extract was unchanged at 9⅞c. per pound and South African, 10c., carlots, exdock, plus duty.

MUTUAL BICHROMATES

Sodium Bichromate
Potassium Bichromate

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Gasoline Price Drop Foreseen

—Continued from page 3

the economics of a shale oil industry and:—

"The results of the study show that, at a 6 percent return on investment, the cost of gasoline from oil shale could be reduced by as much as 0.9 cent a gallon if percentage-depletion allowances were applied to an oil shale industry."

This factor is of increasing importance when it is recalled that the National Petroleum Council, when it made a special study several years ago of the mines bureau proposals for manufacture of synthetic fuels from oil shale and coal (OPD, 3/2/53), concluded that only a margin of 2.7 cents a gallon separated the cost to wholesalers of gasoline produced from petroleum and that which could be produced from oil shale.

The council also reported that most financial authorities agree that an expected return of 12 to 15 percent of the total invested capital would be required to attract private capital to a synthetic fuels industry. The wholesale price of gasoline from shale would have to go up 1.3 cents per gallon for every additional percentage point of return greater than six percent, it was added.

During the eleven years that the synthetic liquid fuels research program was under way as a project specially authorized by congress, the Bureau of Mines spent $87.6 million dollars to obtain basic research, engineering, and cost data "in preparing for the time when such information will be needed by a synthetic-liquid-fuels industry." That this time is coming, the bureau has no doubts. The report said:—

"When this program was begun, domestic production of petroleum was ahead of demand, and net exports were about 7 percent of production. In the years since, although domestic demand has increased about 70 percent, production has not increased at the same rate.

"Imports of oil have increased since 1948, until net imports are about 10 percent of domestic production. Looking ahead, it is believed that the gap between demand and domestic production of petroleum will widen.

"Therefore, increased reliance must be placed on importation over long sea lanes, or liquid fuels must be supplied from such substances as coal and oil shale.

Expense of New Discovery

"New reserves of petroleum in the ground are being discovered only with increasing effort and expense. The present price differential in favor of natural products as compared with synthetic products is expected to become less as a result of the relatively diminishing natural supply and of continuing research that will increase efficiency in production and lower the final cost of synthetic fuels."

After pointing out that its research work has demonstrated that American oil shales and coals can be processed to liquid fuels and American equipment can be adapted to and devised for these purposes, the bureau said that the first pioneering stage is thus passed and industry is now operating or planning plants for conversion of coal and oil shale to oil even though prevailing prices do not encourage large-scale production in this country at present.

"Looking ahead, however," it was added, "it is becoming more widely recognized that domestic supplies of natural petroleum cannot satisfy the ever-increasing domestic demands. Within the near future American oil supplies may begin to be supplemented by synthetic fuels from oil shale or from coal.

"The research being continued now as part of the regular program of the Bureau of Mines aims to improve the proceses and to develop new ones; all will aid in conservation and wise utilization of our mineral resources.

"This continuing research will advance the time when it will be economical for synthetic liquid fuels to supplement the naturalliquid fuels used in our factories, tractors, automobiles, and aircraft."

Formaldehyde Rights

—Continued from page 3

tracted with Fischer in 1955 to use the process in limited production on a royalty basis, and began seeking exclusive rights at that time. In the interim, another US company had signed a working agreement with the German firm.

The new system will provide an increased yield, Borden said, and lower utility and steam requirements for processing. A 93 percent yield is anticipated, as compared with the national average of 82 to 88 percent. Such an increase would be considered large.

In commercial formaldehyde production, methanol is vaporized and oxidized by air through the action of a contact catalyst. Borden, already a major producer, uses formaldehyde in its manufacture of synthetic resins. It also sells it commercially. Resins produced by Borden in combination with formaldehyde include phenol, urea and resorcinol. These are used extensively in adhesives and coatings for the wood, paper and textile industries.

Borden is increasing its formaldehyde plant total to five with new construction in Kent, Wash., and Fayettesville, N. C. On completion of these plants, total production will be more than 200 million pounds per year.

MCA Will Spend

—Continued from page 3

materials for principals, teachers, and students stressing the significance of science to daily life.

Integrated with the school programs will be a careers booklet, "Frontiersman of the Future," for both students and vocational guidance counselors.

To promote recognition of the science teacher, the MCA program contemplates the granting of awards to college teachers who have done outstanding instructional work.

Also included in the program will be a community-level, industry-education, cooperation plan. The first step in this program will be the production of a manual for suggested plant-community activity by local representatives of the chemical industry.

Data Offered

A twenty-eight page booklet describing its line of **agricultural chemicals** has been issued by Shell Chemical Corporation, 380 Madison avenue, New York. Included in the text is information concerning the uses for aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, "D-D" soil fumigant, "Nemagon" soil fumigant and alkyl alcohol.

A revised product data booklet on "Pendit WA" cosmetic, Raymond Laboratories' registered brand of **sodium lauryl sulfate,** is being offered free of charge as a guide to those engaged in chemical research utilizing surface active agents. The booklet supplies complete technical data including uses, specifications for each of three viscosity grades, physical properties, formulas, and handling, shipping and storage instructions. Copies are available on request to Raymond Laboratories, Inc., chemical sales department, 261 East Fifth street, St. Paul 1, Minn.

A twenty-four page **pamphlet on papain** has been issued by S. B. Penick & Co. Published as Volume II, No. 2 of "Penick Cues," the pamphlet gives the uses of papain in industrial, medicinal and veterinary fields. It contains information on the stability, assay, chemistry and pharmacology of the enzyme, as well as a bibliography. Copies of the papain pamph'et may be obtained by writing S. B. Penick & Co., 50 Church street, New York 8.

A seven-page technical bulletin (No. 306) describing the **use of "Polyfon" sodium lignosulfonate as** a low price, moderately active **disperant in wettable insecticide powders** has been published by the polychemicals division, West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, Charleston A, S. C., and is available upon request.

The **basic design considerations of five major chemical processes** are featured in a new brochure just published by the process plants division of Industrial Process Engineers, 8 Lister avenue, Newark 5, N. J. Plants for the manufacture of alkyd resins, fatty alcohols, phenolic resins and maleic anhydride, and for fatty acid hydrogenation are described, with particular stress given to those variables and factors which are the most critical to efficient and economical operation. Typical flow sheets, piping layouts, equipment designs and installations are illustrated.

A new brochure giving specifications and characteristic of its line of **coconut fatty acids, methyl esters** and **specialty products** has been released by the El Dorado Division of Foremost Food & Chemical Company, P. O. Box 599, Oakland 4, Calif.

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3—Abbe 5'x6', 4'x5', 3'x3½' Silex lined Pebble Mills.
3—Mikro Pulverizer Bantam and ±2TH.
1—National 6"x12" Two-Roll Mill, motor driven.
9—Jeffrey Hammermills 24"x20", 20"x12", 15"x8", NEW.

CENTRIFUGES
2—Sharples C-20, C-27, Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S/S.
2—Bird 18"x28", 24"x38", Stainless Steel, Continuous Solid Bowl.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber covered, imperforate basket.
2—Bird 40" Suspended 347 SS, perforated basket, TFFC motor.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Fletcher 30" center-slung, SS perforated basket.
2—Podbielniak Model 6080 SS Extractors, 10 HP XP motors.

REACTORS, CONDENSERS, TOWERS, TANKS
1—2500 gal. 304 SS jacketed Reactor.
8—4000 gal. 7'x14' Steel jacketed, agitated Kettles.
1—10'x16' Aluminum Tank, ½" shell, 10,000 gals.
2—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
1—8500 gal. Horizontal Pressure Tank, 275± W.P.
2—10'x40', 10'x30' Horizontal Storage Tanks 3/8" shell.
2—5000 gal. vertical SS clad tanks, 9'x10'.
2—Pfaudler 2500 gal. glass lined Tanks.
25—Atmospheric SS Heat Exchangers 715 & 477 sq. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 536 sq. ft., 304 SS Heat Exchanger.

FILTERS
1—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
3—Eimco 18"x24", 18"x12", 316 SS Rotary Vacuum.
1—Feinc 5'x3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String.
1—Niagara 230-32 Filter, 230 sq. ft. 304 SS.
2—±3 Sweetland SS Filters, 12-25" dia. leaves, 75 sq. ft.
4—±3, ±5, ±7, ±12 Sweetland Filters.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.
1—Shriver 24"x24" P&F rubber covered, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS
2—Foster Wheeler Dowtherm Units 250,000 and 4½ Million BTU.
4—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x120", 40"x84."
6—Robinson, Sprout Waldron SS Sifters 40"x84", single deck.
4—Stokes DDS2, "R", "T" and "F" Tablet Presses.
1—Stokes ±21J SS Granulating Mixer. NEW.
1—Stokes ±43B SS Oscillating Granulator. NEW.
2—Ball & Jewell ±2, ±1½ Rotary Cutters.
7—Nash Vacuum Pumps ±H7, ±H6, ±L5, ±4, ±2.
2—Beach-Russ Model "D" Vacuum Pumps 50 cfm.
3—Stokes ±412G, ±412B, ±212B Vacuum Pumps, motor driven.
7—Durco SS Centrifugal Pumps 1" to 3".

Partial List of Values — Send for News Flash!

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BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
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PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.

SPECIAL OFFERING AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES PRIOR TO DISMANTLEMENT

1—Stainless Steel Spray Dryer, 19' dia. x 20' high, with Sirocco Blowers, controls, etc. Installed in Camden, N. J.

1—Buflovac Double Effect Evaporator, size 6.5, model 629-D, Stainless Steel Construction; 196 sq. ft. tubes in 1st eff., 392 sq. ft. in 2nd eff. Installed in New York State.

(DISMANTLING Week of Aug. 6th)

LIQUIDATING AT CLOSED PLANTS

IN AMARILLO, TEXAS POWER PLANT

1—6500 KW Turbo Generator 4150 V.
1—Westinghouse Surface Condenser, 12,000 sq. ft., with Ing-Rand Circulating Pump, 10,000 GPM.
1—Ing Rand Boiler Feed Pump, 225 GPM; 720' head with 75 HP motor.
1—Ing. Rand Boiler Feed Pump, 225 GPM—720' head, 75 HP turbine.
1—P & H 35 ton Overhead Crane, 40' span.
1—Sharples Oil Purifier.

AT CAMDEN, N. J.

4—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryers, size #27, 17 shelves 59" x 78", double door.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer, size #23, 13 shelves 59" x 78", double door.
3—Pebble Mills, Porox lined: 37" x 48"; 46" x 42".
1—Jeffrey 36 x 42 Hammer Mill.

AT CARIBOU, ME.

8—42,000 gal. Vertical Steel Tanks, 19' dia. x 20' high.
1—5000 gal. Pressure or Vacuum Cooker with agitator, 6'6" D x 20' L.
3—Vertical Steel Pressure Cookers, 2500 gal.
1—Continuous Mash or Starch Cooker, 8" dia. pipe, 8 passes, 40' long.
1—All steel Heat Exchanger, 9 sections, total 3950 sq. ft., 2" tubes.

WELDED STEEL TANKS IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

at Cincinnati, Ohio

30—7780 gal. Vertical, 11' D.
9—4725 gal. Horizontal, 9'2" D.

AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

3—23,000 gal. Horizontal, 11' D.

AT READING, PA.

7—4650 gal. Horizontal, 9'6" D.

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

12—9000 gal. Vertical, 11' dia.
2—14,000 gal. Horizontal, 10'6" dia.
3—7,900 gal. Horizontal 9'1" dia.
1—15,000 gal. Vertical 11' dia. with coils.

FOR SALE
WASTE DISPOSAL PLANT
Built 1951—Unused

Oliver 5'3" dia. x 8' Face Rotary Vacuum Filter, Precoat; with Nash H-6 Vacuum Pump.
34,000 gal. Lead Lined Steel Reaction Tank with Agitator.
Acid Tank, Slurry Tank, Feed Tank, Slurry Pump, Sludge Pump, Acid Pump, Interconnecting Piping, etc.

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REACTORS, KETTLES, TANKS & CONDENSERS

Stainless Steel

8—1000, 500, 250, 200, 100 and 50 gal. jacketed, agitated Reactors.
12—500, 100 and 50 gal. closed, jacketed Kettles.
2—500 and 400 gal. S.S. Stills with S.S. Tubular Preheaters and Aftercoolers.
2—Graver 500 gal. Vertical, closed Tanks, side jackets.
6—All Stainless Tubular Condensers, 30, 60, 85, 155, 195 and 200 sq. ft.

Glass Lined

4—Pfaudler 250, 200, 100 and 50 gal. jacketed, agitated Reactors.
2—Pfaudler 2500 gal. Vertical, closed Tanks.
5—Pfaudler 1400, 400, 350 and 200 gal. Vertical, closed Tanks.
5—2'x12' Lastiglas Lined Absorption Columns.

Steel

2—Stacy 9'x35'x6" Vertical, Steel Fermenters, 17,000 gal. with S.S. coils and 150 HP Turbo Agitators.
30—Graver 40"x37' high, Vertical Tanks, side jackets, 2400 gal.
21—Graver 40"x7' Vertical Tanks, side jackets, 500 gal.
2—Stacy 7'6"x10'9" high, closed, Vertical Tanks 2700 gal., side agitators.
5—Vertical, closed Tanks 10,000 and 20,000 gal.

CENTRIFUGES & FILTERS

11—Podbielniak, Model 6900 and 6080 S.S. Centrifugal Extractors, 10 HP XP motors.
1—Bird 40" Suspended Centrifugal, bottom discharge.
2—Bird-Young 4'x2' Rotary Vacuum Filters.
1—Shriver 24" rubber covered Filter Press.
1—Republic 16" S.S. Filter Press.

DRYERS & OVENS

8—Stokes, Devine and National Research 8 shelf,, Vacuum Shelf Dryers.
6—American Sterilizer and Precision Co. Sterilizers.

COMPRESSORS & PUMPS

14—Ingersoll Rand Air Compressors 240 to 1500 CFM with motors.
10—York Ammonia Compressors, Model D-8, 10"x7½", 8"x6", 6"x6", 5"x5" and 4"x4" with motors and accessories.
15—Kinney Vacuum Pumps 100 and 200 CFM.
2—Nash Vacuum Pumps 300 CFM.
77—Ingersoll Rand, Peerless, Dayton-Dowd and Worthington Stainless Bronze and Steel Centrifugal Pumps 1/3 to 20 HP.

MISCELLANEOUS

2—Water Stills 100 GPH and 50 GPH, steam heated.
5—Kathabar, Trane, Air Conditioning and Dehumidifying Units.
2—Bantam Mikro Pulverizers, S.S.
150—Recording and Control Instruments, Foxboro, Brown, Beckmann, Taylor and Manning.
50—Fischer Porter Rotameters.
Vial Filling, Washing, Sterilizing and Package Equipment, including S.S. Trucks, Trays, Conveyors, Cartoners.

For Details
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NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
80—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
150—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
1—New Nash Vacuum Pump Type AL-572.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-6.
1—Abbe Ball Mill, 36"x42" Buhrstone lined.
#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 350 gal.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
1—I&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60'.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Stokes Single Punch Tablet Machine.
1—Raymond 8" Hammer Mill, like new.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36'.
1—New Louisville Continuous Filtering Machine.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Meaden Mixers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Buhrstone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x27".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer #20, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
2—Ribbon Type Mixers, 50 & 90 cu. ft.—like new.
4—Steel Tanks 90,000 gals., ea. vert. welded const.
4—Horizontal Retorts 200# w.p., A.S.M.E., from 12" to 24" dia., 4' to 12' long.
2—Crystallizers—10' long.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—#10 Day 300 gal. jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
4—New Heat Exc. 60' with Cupro Nickel Tubes.
1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
3—2500 gal. Pfaudler G/L Tanks & S/S Agitators.
6—Blackburn-Smith Jacketed Filters, 20 to 160 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor, 15' long.
1—Meade Mill #2 with 7½ H.P. Motor.

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CHOICE FMC EQUIPMENT

Baker Perkins 200 Gal. Mixer Jktd. Dbl. Sigma Arms; Size 17	International Pebble Mills; Porc. Lined 8' x 8'; 50 HP motor
Nickel Closed Reactor 7' x 11' Agitated 7½ HP. Jktd. 50 PSI	Baker Perkins Cascade Mixer (3) Type 17XBS in Type 316 S/S
Bird Continuous Centrifugals Con. Bowl; 18" x 28" & 36" x 50"	2 Dowtherm Resin Kettles 8' x 10' Jktd. Agtd. 316 S/S
Pfaudler Gl. Lined Reactors Jktd. Agtd. up to 1000 Gal.	Shriver 42" C. I. Filter Presses 39 Chambers; 4 eye; Cl. Delivery
Sharples C27 Type 316 S/S Super-D-Hydrator; 30 HP XPL	Fatty Acid Distillation Unit Type 316 S/S; Dowtherm; Complete
W. & P. Type 100 Gal. Mixers Jacketed Double Arm Sigma	A. O. Smith S/S Lined Autoclaves 10' x 30'; 20,000 Gal. 135 PSI
American Dbl. Door Sterilizer 30" x 48" x 84"; double track	A. O. Smith 1750 Gal. Autoclave Type 317 S/S; Sparg. Coil; Agt.
Blaw Knox S/S Reactor; Jktd. Agitated; 8' x 7'6"; welded	Dopp 650 Gal. 80" x 67" Reactor Cast Iron; Jktd. Agitated
Monel Reactor; 785 gallon 5' x 5'; Jktd. Agitated	Stokes Rot. Tablet Presses Models RD 3 and RB 2
Bethlehem C. I. Reactor 1400 Gal. Coil in shell	Whitlock S/S Heat Exchanger 250 sq. ft.; 17" x 128" shell
Vertical 5000 Gallon Aluminum Tank 8' x 9'	Stainless Steel Columns 8" x 10' and 8⅝" x 19'
Baker Perkins Size 18; 500 Gal. Double Arm Jacketed Mixers	Aluminum Bubble Cap Column 27½" x 36'; 60 Plate
Zaremba Inconel Evaporator Dbl. Effect; 430 sq. ft.	Shriver S/S Filter Press 24"; 21 chambers; 4 eye; Cl.
Shriver 42" C.I. Filter Presses; 39 Chambers; 4 Eye; Closed Delivery	Houchin Nickel Lnd. Kettle 6' x 5'; Jktd. & Agitated
Sharples H2 Nozzlejector 1000 GPH; 15 HP XPL	Swenson Long Tube Evaporator 5 Body Multiple Effect —Complete

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1—AT&M 18" Suspended Type Centrifuge with perforated basket and explosion-proof motor.

1—Baker Perkins Type 316 Stainless Steel Ter Meer Continuous Centrifugal, Model HS-24".

5—Sharples Stainless Steel Super Pressurite Centrifuges, 16Y.

1—Graver Stainless Steel Vertical Tank, 3500 gallons.

4—Horizontal Heresite Storage Tanks, 2200 gallons each.

10—Steel Jacketed Reactors, 2500 gallons each.

10—Aluminum Horizontal Storage Tanks, 17,000 gallons each.

3—Vertical Aluminum Storage Tanks, 10,000 gallons each.

1—Aluminum Storage Tank, 1500 gallons.

1—Shriver Cast Iron 36" x 36", 2-eyed, side feed, open delivery Filter Press, 45 chambers.

1—Republic 15" x 15" Stainless Steel Filter, 15 chambers.

1—Stainless Steel Vertical Tank, 2250 gallons, with turbine, agitator and coils.

10—Sweetland #12 Filters, with 72 Stainless Steel Leaves.

5—Sperry Cast Iron Plate and Frame Filter Presses, 35 chambers each, 2" frames.

2—Sperry Cast Iron Closed Delivery Filter Press, 24" x 24", 2" frames, 40 chambers, hydraulic closing device.

8—Stokes Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 8 sheaves each.

1—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 30" x 12'.

1—Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 25'.

2—Buflovak Double Drum Dryers, 24" x 36".

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 42" x 120".

1—Bartlett & Snow Rotary Dryer, 4'6" x 36'6".

1—Link Belt Roto Louvre Dryer, Model 502-20.

2—Ross Steel Heat Exchangers, 800 and 900 sq. ft.

2—Bird Continuous Centrifugal Steel Filters, 24" x 38".

12—Struthers Wells Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 650 sq. ft. each.

10—Struthers Wells Steel Heat Exchangers, 150 sq. ft. each.

2—Alco Brass Heat Exchangers, 1500 sq. ft. each.

1—Swenson Walker Crystallizer, 20' long.

1—Devine Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 20 shelves.

1—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column, 4' x 35'.

1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Reactor, 10 gallons.

1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Reactor, 200 gallons.

10—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Storage Tanks, 30, 50, 100 and 500 gallons.

3—Komarek Greaves Briquetting Machines.

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BIRD CONTINUOUS CENTRIFUGE
18" x 28" S.S. 317

COLLOID MILL, Charlotte, S.S. 40 hp.
FILTER, Sweetland #2, All S.S. Top Drainage
FILTER, Niagara 35-20, Vert. S.S. Leaves
FLAKER, *New* Buflovak 6" Dx8" Face Comp.
KETTLE, 50 Gal,. S.S. Jktd. Dished Heads
MIXERS, D.A. Sigma, Jack, all S.S 50 Gal.
PUMPS, *Taber* Submerged, Vert. Type CC-3 107', 50GPM, 8' Long, Type 316 S.S. 7½ hp.
Shriver Diaph. 2A Duplex Type 316 S.S. 3 hp.
Viking 75 J Rotary 1½ hp. XP
TANKS, Aluminum (6) 6'x12' (3) 9'x17 Hor. & Vert.

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BLENDERS—25 cu. ft., SS cone.
19 cu. ft. Patterson.
250 cu. ft. Rotary Jktd. SS.
CENTRIFUGES—Bird 36"x50" Cont.
Bird 40" Susp. 347 SS perf. basket.
Bird 48" SS perforated.
Baker Perkins HS 24 Vaportite 316 SS, 7½ HP.
COMPRESSOR — 625 CFM 100 PSI Worthington.
CONDENSERS—34 to 200 sq. ft. SS.
100 sq. ft. Badger 347 SS.
DRYERS—Vacuum, 8-Shelf (4).
Roto Louvre 310-12 SS.
Roto Louvre 705-20 SS.
FILTER PRESSES—24" Aluminum P&F.
24" Rubber Covered P&F (2).
8'x10' Oliver Rotary Vacuum.
GRANULATOR—Stokes 243D Oscillating.
HAMMER MILLS — Micro 2TH, 1W, Bantam.
Jeffrey—15"x8", 20"x12", 24"x20".
MIXERS—140 cu. ft. Paddle, NEW.
250 cu. ft. SS clad jktd. 15 PSI int.
PUMPS—Stokes Microvac 412G, NEW, 412B & 212B.
Dayton Dowd, NEW, 43 to 744 GPM @ 184' to 387' head.
REACTORS—Pfaudler 100 & 200 gal.
Stainless 200, 250 & 500 gal.
Steel—2000 gal. 200 PSI.
SIFTERS—48" SWECO 3-deck, NEW.
Robinson 28A Gyro SS.
Rotex #21, 40"x84".
STERILIZERS — American & Precision, elec. & steam.
TANKS—Glass-lined 50 to 2500 gal.
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2—8'x125' Rotary Kilns.
1—Williams 52" H.S. Roller Mill.
1—Day ±30 Imperial jack. Mixer, 75 gal.
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CONDENSERS — All s/s Whitlock 12½"x 60"—C.I. 30"x72" w/bronze tubes.

PEBBLE MILL—Lab—18x18; 24x24, 24x36, 30x24, 36x48, 4'x5', 5'x6', 6'x8'—porc. linings.

MIXERS—13 gal. Stokes—5 cu. ft. Lancaster EBG 3 & EAG 3. Blystone 6R1 w/skip.

HAMMER MILLS — ±1SI Mikro, Jeffrey Junior 15x8 (10 Hp), 20x20 (30 HP), Gruendler Model 2 W/feed screws, 24" Mikro-Sawtooth-Robinson #9.

SCREENS—Rotap Test, 2x6 s/s triple Tyler, 3x5 Double Hummer.

BALL MILLS—Hardinge 6'x22", w/New Lining, 7'x48" Pebble—5'x21' tube.

CRUSHERS—JAW — 20x4 Farrel, 14x28 Acme, 36x20 Diamond.

ROTARY DRYERS—12"x22', 2'x20', 39"x21', 44"x25', 5'x40', 6x40.

VACUUM PUMPS—Nash Hytor 1253. H6-H7 —IR. 18 & 60 cfm, Leiman 105 cfm.

BUCKET ELEVATORS — 6x8 (51')—6x9½ (50') Enclosed w/motors.

REDUCERS—3 HP Reeves 12/36 rpm. 15 HP P.B. 11/1, 25 HP Jones 25/1, 30 HP Phila. 250/1.

LAWLER COMPANY
LAWLER PLACE METUCHEN, N. J.
LIBERTY 9-0245

PHARMACEUTICAL EQUIPMENT

2—Stainless steel type 316 link belt continuous mixers 18" x 18" x 12' long.
2—Day 2000# dry powder mixers, 1 jacketed.
2—7500# dry powder mixers.
1—International stainless steel 19 cu. ft. conical blender.
1—Patterson 19 cu. ft. steel conical blender.
1—Abbe Engineering 2½ cu. ft. steel conical blender.
1—Day 400# dry powder mixer.
9—Day #30 Imperial jacketed 75 gallon mixers.
1—Day #20 Imperial jacketed 50 gallon mixers.
1—Baker Perkins jacketed 20 gallon double arm mixer.
1—Baker Perkins jacketed 2¼ gallon double arm mixer.
1—Ross unjacketed 15 gallon double arm mixer.
1—Ross unjacketed 75 gallon double arm mixer.
1—Grundler unjacketed 100 gallon sigma bladed mixer.
3—Day unjacketed 40-7-2¼ gallon pony mixers.
1—Day jacketed 75 gallon stainless steel mixer.
1—Baker Perkins jacketed 200 gallon stainless steel mixer.
3—Sprout Waldren 34 to 74 cu. ft. dry powder blenders.
2—Colton stainless steel #17 fully automatic tube closers, fillers and crimpers.
2—Stokes #43-A oscillating granulators.
1—Stokes model T-5 unused tablet press.
4—Fitzpatrick model D & K comminutors.

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Bulk Chemicals and pharmaceuticals. Leading Dutch import-export firm and agents of world renown chemical factories, seeks new contracts in the U. S. Excellent references. Manager will be in New York in August. Write OPD 116.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Steel Tanks—immediate delivery—10-7,316 gal. & 20-7,100 gal. ea. welded steel tanks, one-piece, dished and flanged heads, will withstand pressure, have been removed from food processing plants in western New York, now stored in railroad yard for immediate inspection & shipment, priced as low as 5c per gal. depending upon quantity ordered, inspection invited, write for complete listings, dimensions & other tanks available. OPD 123.

Water Filters—used Niagara diatomaceous earth filters, capacity 300-400 gpm ea. with 15 Niagara leaves & total area of 330 sq. ft. in each of 2 filters; this capacity can be increased by one-third, with quick opening patented cover, pumps & accessoris, available immediate delivery, price less than half of new, inspection invited. OPD 124.

Elliott Steam Generator—200 KW steam turbine generator, can be used either for AC or DC, cost approx. $20,000, available Memphis, Tenn., price 25c on the dollar. OPD 125.

10—7316-gal. & 20—7100-gal. Steel Tanks, located Rochester and Buffalo, one-piece welded steel. Dished and flanged heads. Will withstand pressure. Have already been removed from brewery. In R.R. yard. Can be shipped immediately. Price as low as 5 cts. a gal., depending upon quantity. Inspection invited. Write for complete listing giving capacities and dimensions to: Charles S. Jacobowitz Corporation, 3080 Main St., Buffalo 14, N.Y.—AMherst 2100.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Karl Fisher reagent apparatus in good condition. Also require steam jacketed Ball Mill (stainless steel or lined) approximately 5 gallon capacity. P.O. Box 181, Rutherford, N.J.

Wanted (1) 500, 750, or 1000 gal. stainless steel clad autoclave capable handling 1500, 2000 or 3000 lb. pressures. (2) Rotary Vacuum Filter String Discharge complete with accessories; size 70/100 sq. ft. OPD 122.

Filtration Equipment wanted — stainless steel filters, preferably diatomaceous earth, either Sparkler, Sweetland, Niagara, Enzinger or equivalent, total area needed 50-100 sq. ft., send complete details on any surplus filtration equipment or processing equipment you have available—give manufacturer's name, complete description, location, asking price and our buyers will make personal inspection immediately. OPD 118.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Plant Service—compounding, blending, drumming (for export and domestic) warehousing, railroad siding, tankcar heating facilities—bulk throughput. Old established firm Brooklyn. Call BO 9-5480 or write OPD 114.

Paint Making: Quality minded laboratory and plant has available capacity for producing volume gallonage interior, exterior house Paints, Latex Paints, industrials, caulking compounds, efficiently and economically. Can accommodate you cost plus basis, your formulas or ours. OPD 117.

FOR RENT

Paterson, N. J. One story brick, 26,000 ft. sprinklered high pressure steam, RR siding, underground storage tanks, fenced yard, unrestricted. OPD 119.

For Lease: Desirable industrial property located in Bayonne, N. J. Heavy floor loading. Two story building, 11,500 sq. ft. Mezzanine first floor 2016 sq. ft. Adjacent corrugated building 1800 sq. ft. Ample yard space. CRRNJ siding. Principals only. OPD 120.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Good opportunity for young salesman with Chemical training. Traveling by car necessary. For well established growing firm in metropolitan New York district. In applying give age, previous experience, starting salary desired, etc. OPD 127.

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Tidewater Oil Purchases Eastern Bulk Distributor

Tidewater Oil Company, San Francisco, has purchased the assets of the Pulver Gas and Oil Corportation, Hudson, N.Y., and Dutchess Auto and Supply Company, Millerton, N.Y., long among the company's larger franchise distributors in the east.

With the purchase, Tidewater acquires a number of service stations and dealer and commercial accounts, a water terminal, an inland bulk plant, tank trucks and other vehicles and miscellaneous facilities and equipment.

Cyanamid Dye Positions Go to Pepper, Mettee

F. L. Pepper and M. H. Mettee have been appointed assistant managers of American Cyanamid Company's dyes department at Bound Brook, N. J.

Also announced were the promotions of G. A. Jonic and S. S. Hockbridge to the respective posts of manager of the metropolitan territory and salesman in the metropolitan territory, covering New York and northern New Jersey.

Uranium Companies

—Continued from page 4

ing to Messrs. Ward and Sanders. It provides Four Corners with a steady market for its uranium ore and it also furnishes Vitro with a large increment of good quality ore for processing.

"Acquisition of ore from Four Corners is significant for the future operation of the Vitro mill," stated Mr. Ward, "where a large expansion is projected and a new solvent extraction process is being installed. It will replace our present process which has been in operation since 1951."

Mr. Sanders stated that "Four Corners has now consolidated its holdings and operations in the Green River area and will now have an assured sale of its ore at a definite price on a long-term basis."

Four Corners has a large number of holdings as well as a number of interests and affiliations with other companies in the uranium field. Among its various holdings, those at Green River are among the most important. They cover more than two miles along the east flank of the San Rafael Swell of east central Utah. A few miles south are the Grande, April, and Lucky Squirrel claims, considered part of the group. Adjacent are the Uranium Prospectors, claims which belong to Vitro.

Vitro Corporation of America, one of the earliest companies in atomic energy, is at the present time operating practically across the board in that field and is heavily involved in the various phases of mining, milling, processing and refining of uranium.

Poland's Six-Year

—Continued from page 5

overcome the raw material shortage and subsequently to visualize the export of sulfur and sulfuric acid, it was pointed out.

An important expansion of the sodium industry during the period of the Six-Year Plan was effected on the basis of the existence of rich deposits of salt and calcium. This industry also has wide export possibilities. Even in the preceding period, inorganic chemicals were an important Polish export line, including such by-products as calcined and caustic soda, aluminium sulfate, etc.

In 1955, exports of caustic soda and aluminium sulfate reportedly reached the figure of 51.8 thousand tons. The opening up this year in Janikowo of a new sodium factory, the largest in Europe, adds greatly to the export potentialities of the Polish sodium industry.

Progress was made during the period of the Six-Year Plan in artificial fertilizer production—in 1955, 284 tons of pure element. Among nitrogenous fertilizers, the increased production of saltpetre stands out, raising the share of ammonium nitrate fertilizers to 75 percent of the all-over output of nitrogenous fertilizers.

Of decisive importance in increasing the output of sodium fertilizers was the opening during the period of the Six-Year Plan of the big chemical plant in Kedzierzyn, one of the biggest establishments of this type in Europe.

Insufficient potassium deposits have in the past made Poland's entire output in this respect dependent on imports.

During the period of the Six-Year Plan, the foundation was laid for the development of the production of organic synthetics and artificial fibres. Although these efforts met with some success, such as the starting of production of synthetic phenol and methanol, synthetic vinegar acid and synthetic fat acids, the output of synthetics and synthetic fibres is in general not up to the level of other industrialized countries.

Putting into operation the big chemical plant in Oswiecim marked an important development for the Polish chemical industry. The Oswiecim plant will become in the future the main base for the production of synthetic rubber and other synthetic semi-products.

In order to alleviate the shortage of textile raw materials, a substantial expansion was achieved during the period of the Six-Year Plan in the production of artificial fibres. Production methods of steelon proved successful, and steelon output increased.

Though the Polish chemical industry lags in certain branches behind the industry of other countries, chemical products occupy a growing share of Polish exports, embracing during the last few years — in addition to the traditional items of inorganic chemistry, particularly sodium—such lines as dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals, etc.

Polio Vaccine Supply

—Continued from page 4

mothers in the United States have been given three injections."

The allocation system can be reinstituted, the Surgeon General said, if circumstances change and it is desirable to do so.

Dr. Scheele urged parents to get preschool as well as older children vaccinated with the full three injections as soon as vaccine is available. He also requested the cooperation of physicians in urging parents to bring their children in for vaccination. He emphasized that it is still possible to prevent cases of paralytic poliomyelitis this season, since cases occur through October.

The voluntary allocation system was established by PHS a year ago, on July 31, 1955, to achieve the most equitable distribution of the available quantity of vaccine among the most susceptible age groups. Under the system new supplies of the vaccine were allocated to the States on the basis of the number of people in the various priority groups.

Since the beginning of the vaccination program last April, 90,422,463 cubic centimeters of vaccine have been released. It is now estimated that more than 40 million children and expectant mothers have received at least one injection of the vaccine and many have had two or three.

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Interhandel Set Back

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or have its suit for recovery of controlling stock from the government dismissed.

On appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, the court denied Interhandel a further extension of time by the three judges assigned to the case. Interhandel then petitioned for a rehearing of the appeal by the full court of nine judges, and last week was again denied the request. The effect was to make final the refusal of any further extensions of time, but this may be appealed to the supreme court.

Still pending before Judge Laws, however, is a motion by Interhandel to vacate his order dismissing the case, and an order being drawn up by the government attorneys for Judge Laws' signature carrying out his decision to end the case.

Chemical Industry Looks

—*Continued from page 3*

engineer of MCA, who has been named an official advisor to the American expert on the UN committee.

The UN committee is concerned primarily with the transportation of dangerous cargo on an international basis. Its terms of reference require that in its study it "take into consideration existing practices and procedures, and give due weight to the extent of percent usage." The ILO is concerned primarily with the safety of the worker and will consider the handling of dangerous goods, principally at the place of manufacture and in storage, as well as in transit.

The ILO also has the objective of adopting a uniform system of classifying and labeling dangerous substances for use in international trade.

Jobs & People

American Cyanamid Company, New York—**Dr. William Seaman** and **Dr. Theodore G. Rochow** have become research fellows in Cyanamid's research division. **Dr. Fred C. Schaefer, Dr. G. W. Anderson** and **Dr. R. B. Angier** have been named research associates in the division . . . **Frank S. Washburn**, general manager of Cyanamid's agricultural chemicals division, and president of North American Cyanamid, Ltd., and Cyanamid de Mexico, has been elected to the board of the National Plant Food Institute for a three-year term . . **Lawrence E. Ross**, chemist in the development group at Cyanamid's Piney River, Va., plant, has completed twenty-five years of service with the company.

Armour Laboratories, a division of Armour & Co., Chicago—**Elmer G. King** has been named technical representative in the biochemical department of Armour Laboratories at Kankakee, Ill.

Arner Company, Buffalo, N. Y.—**Dr. Niels C. Klenshoj**, president of Arner, has been appointed to the New York State legislative committee for investigating all phases of the narcotics problem.

Barsky & Strauss, Inc., New York—**Dr. L. J. Christmann**, formerly with American Cyanamid Company, has joined the chemical consulting firm of Barsky & Strauss.

Borden Company, New York—**Ivan E. Welborn** has been named superintendent of the new formaldehyde and synthetic resin plant now being built by Borden's chemical division at Fayetteville, N. C.

Celanese Corporation of America, New York—**James F. Primm**, formerly export sales manager of Ameriotron Corporation, has joined Celanese as general export sales manager for its textile, chemical and plastics products, and is making his headquarters in New York.

Chipman Chemical Company, Bound Brook, N. J.—**M. L. Somerville**, development engineer for Chipman, has been named acting superintendent of the new 2,4-D plant now being put up by the company in Portland, Ore. **Gilbert Jordan** has been promoted from chemist to assistant superintendent of the new operations. **Linden E. Harris**, former assistant district manager of Chipman's northwest district, is returning to his former post after having spent a year in the east developing the herbicide research and technical service program. **Tom E. Cowan**, who has been acting as assistant manager in the northwest, has been assigned to sales for western Oregon and Washington, as well as general agricultural industrial sales and advertising for the northwest. **Joe Durst** has been promoted to the position of northwest district office manager, replacing **Elwood Hannah** who has resigned.

General Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio—**Robert W. Laundrie** has been named chief process chemist in charge of process engineering at General Tire's chemical division plant at Mogadore, Ohio. **Louis E. Gressingh** has been appointed process engineer at Mogadore. **John M. Gyenge** has become a rubber technical service chemist there, while **Robert E. Krieder** has been made a paint chemist at the plant.

Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**Roy E. Paine**, central regional credit manager of Glidden for thirty-three years, has retired. He will be succeeded by **Roy W. Harriger**, at present assistant regional credit manager.

B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio — **Margot Kincaid Myers, Charles Schaef, Richard H. Backderf, Kenneth F. Gill, John F. Anderson** and **Norman E. Frnstein** have joined the technical staff of the Goodrich research center at Brecksville, Ohio.

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—**Raymond F. Mann** has joined Hooker's engineering staff at Niagara Falls.

Metal Hydrides, Inc., Beverly, Mass.—**Dr. M. Douglas Banus**, director of the research and development laboratories of Metal Hydrides, will serve as an associate chairman of the forthcoming American Management Association workshop seminar dealing with research organization and communication.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**Thomas F. Gogan** has been named Boston district sales manager for Monsanto's inorganic chemicals division, succeeding **Thornton S. Jesdale** who is leaving the company.

National Research Corporation, Cambridge, Mass.—**John V. E. Hansen** has joined National Research as administrative assistant to the director of research.

Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y.—**George W. Bengert**, Norwich president, has been named to the board of advisory regents of Le Moyne College.

Nysco Laboratories, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y.—**R. M. Lichtenberg**, for the past six years associated with Conray Products Company, has been added to Nysco's executive staff.

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.—**Orlando Castagnet** has been appointed general manager of Parke-Davis operations in Mexico, succeeding **Chester M. Delvalle** who has been assigned to other important responsibilities.

S. B. Penick & Co., New York—**Stuart Soyster**, formerly with General Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, has joined S. B. Penick and its subsidiary, the New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc., as a staff chemist at the Newark, N. J., plant. The following June graduates have also joined the Penick organization: **Harvey Bussell, Timothy Lilly, Anthony Sahar** and **William Walker**, all of Rutgers University, and **Robert McParland**, of St. John's University.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia—**Lloyd Schell** has been assigned to the eastern New York territory in an expansion of Pennsalt's B-K products department sales staff. **William Brower** has been assistant to western New York and Pennsylvania. **I. Martin Dubson** has the central Indiana territory, while **Leonard Howes** has gone to southern California and **Fred Hefley** to Arkansas and northern Mississippi. Two former members of the department's Philadelphia office staff recently assigned to field sales are **Joseph Denelsbeck**, northern Illinois, and **Philip Dolson**, central New York. Following technical training at Pennsalt's Whitemarsh laboratories and Philadelphia executive offices, **Leo Des Jardin** will handle the company's full line of B-K sanitation chemicals in the Province of Ontario, Canada.

Sinclair Refining Company, New York—**Robert J. McAuliffe** has been named manager of the southwestern division in Sinclair Refining's paint department, with headquarters in Houston, Tex.

Strong, Cobb & Co., Cleveland, Ohio—**Frank D. Eaton** has been appointed associate director of laboratories for analytical control by Strong, Cobb.

Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.—**Dr. Douglas G. Anger** has joined Upjohn's pharmacology department.

Vick Chemical Company, New York—**James V. Miner** has become Vick's manager of stockholder and financial public relations.

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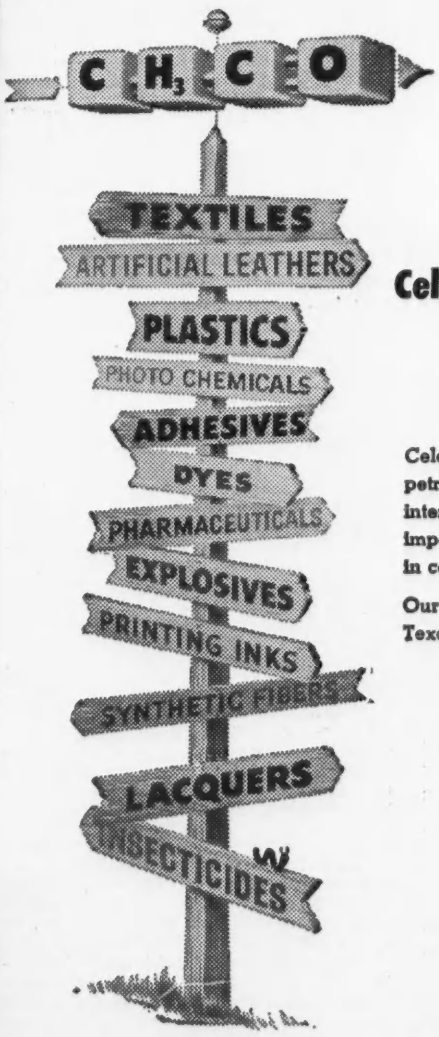

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